The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,754—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..........As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage..........Rs. 500
Second Class passage.......... " 335

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,

AND BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300 about	7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY..........Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson		500 about	17th March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	486	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA..........Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL.......... " 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY..........Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300 about	25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400 "	24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400 "	21st Apl.

Passage Money..........Rs. 500.

For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail on the 25th instant without fail.

FARE..........Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th Feb.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..........Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,300 Tons, 450 H. P., nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March. She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY... Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE—Rs. 500.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
Trentham Hall	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	about March 6th.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	" April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	" May 5th.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th February, 1880.

For Freight, Passage, etc., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRITANNIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Parell Road, Parell, opposite the "Upna Cottage," the valuable and handsome blackwood, teak wood and English made mahogany, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker and Son, a sweet-toned harmonium, musical boxes, &c., the property of R. C. Smith, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commence at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahaluxmee, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware an English-built brougham by Thomas Startin, a strong bay horse, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome crockery ware, plated tea and coffee services, cruet and liquer frames, biscuit box, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining pier, writing, camp, washing and dressing tables, drawingroom, easy arm and without arm chairs, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, chiffonier, sideboard, dumbwaiter, screens, teapoys, bedsteads, camp cots, wardrobes, clothes presses, glass door book cases, 2, 3 and 6 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, hanging vase lamps, China lantern, carpets, pier glasses, an eight day clock by Rimmel strikes half hours and shows date, the day of the week, month, and the date of the moon, table covers, table ornaments, pictures, garden benches, dispense room furniture, child's perambulators, &c.

AT 2 p.m.

1 light English-built circular glass fronted double seated brougham, by Thomas Startin.

1 powerful bay horse, brass mounted harness, &c.

The property is now on view.

On MONDAY next, the 1st March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Belmont, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soene in first class order, another pianoforte by C. H. Schroder in good order, a first class slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, an English built new village cart, and English built buggy with grey horse and harness, a handsome Victoria Phaeton with a pair of fast going Pegu Ponies and two sets of harness in good order, a high caste iron grey Arab horse, 14'2 high, 5 years old, broken to harness and saddle, another high caste iron grey Arab Horse, 14 hands high, rising 5 years old, also broken to harness and saddle, &c., the property of W. Richardson, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Latiff, ex s. s. Colaba.

396, superior first class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COFFEE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. in Armenian Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of Bhoychund Roopchund.

A B
C } 1-85 bags coffee.
Do 2-85.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th February 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will dispose off by Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co. by their order the remainder goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th February 1880.

IF you want a really genuine, durable, easy running, simple, and a most trustworthy article, buy

THE SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES,

which are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS complete with accessories for FAMILIES, TAILORS, MILLINERS and SHOEMAKERS.

SINGER BEATS EVERYBODY.
FOR CASH AND ON HIRE.

Having the largest sale every year from 1870 to 1878.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

AGENTS WANTED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA.

LARGE PROFITS GUARANTEED.

Secures immediate and largest sale. Hence the best Machines for Agents to sell.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
From 1st Feb. 1880, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION of FERRY FARMS and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS, and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONE from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1880, will be held before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1880, and the following days. For further particulars application to be made to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

C. BLATHWAYT.
Acting Collector & President D. L. F. Committee, Kolaba.
Colaba, L. F. President's Office, Camp, Nagotna, 21st February 1880.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 5th March next, for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S HYDRAULIC PRESSES, erected at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon, consisting of :—

4 Half Presses, complete.
4 Finishing Presses, complete.
1 Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. nominal, complete.
1 Do. do. 20 do. do.
2 Boilers, complete.

and of the spare Machinery, Stores, Tools, &c., appertaining thereto.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1880.

AUCTION SALE OF GOA SALT.

UNDER the orders of Government about 200,000 Indian Maunds of SALT, now lying at the Salt Works in Goa, will be SOLD by AUCTION.

The British Agent will accordingly hold an Auction Sale at his office in Panjim, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, and afterwards on every WEDNESDAY until all the salt has been disposed of. The quantity offered on each day of sale will not be less than 20,000 Indian Maunds.

Duty at Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian Maund must be paid by the purchasers before removal of the Salt. Other conditions of the sale will be notified at the time the Auction takes place or can be ascertained on enquiry from Mr. MADHAVRAO SOMJI, the British Agent at Panjim, or at the office of the undersigned.

A. D. CAREY,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp, Goa, 16th February 1880.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
RATE for Payments at once at Home by Telegraphic advice	1 7¾	per Rupee.
Ditto for Circular Notes, for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world	8 8 1/32	"
Ditto Demand Drafts, payable in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge	1 8 1/32	"
Ditto 3 months' do.	1 8¼	"
Ditto 6 do. do.	1 8½	"

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place, will be given.

Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No Commission or Agency charged. Government Currency Notes of any circle received at their full value—par.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Anglo-Indian Agency, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd February 1880.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, in the Fort of Bombay on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March proximo at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, viz. :—

I. Resolved, that the Secretary's Report to the Shareholders, dated the first day of February, 1880, be confirmed.

II. Whereas it is proposed to wind up the New Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of Act X. of 1866, and to transfer or sell its business, and part of its property to a new Company hereafter to be formed and to be called the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the New Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a new Company to be formed and to be called the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, the whole business and property and liabilities of the New Colaba Company, Limited, less Bonds of the Port Trustees of Bombay guaranteed by Government, bearing interest at four per cent, to the nominal value of Rs. 15,79,200, and less such further sum as the Liquidators may consider to be equivalent to the dividend which but for such winding up would have been distributed among the shareholders of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, in respect of the profit earned during the year ending the 30th day of June, 1880. And it is further resolved that the said Liquidators may receive in compensation or part compensation for such sale or transfer such number of shares in the said Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, as they may think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Shareholders of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last named Company.

III. Resolved, that the New Colaba Company, Limited, be placed in Liquidation under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

IV. Resolved, that K. R. Cama, J. Hector, and Jehangeer Gustadjee, Esquires, be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 300 each, and that all acts required or authorized to be done by the said Liquidators may be done by any two of them.

V. Resolved, that the Liquidation be conducted by the Liquidators with the advice of the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 23rd February 1880.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED, ex S. S. SIAM, a powerful Black HORSE, best jumper in Melbourne.

A Chesnut Horse by "SCRATCH," out of a thorough-bred mare, a promising racer.

A pair of magnificent Carriage Horses, 16-2 high, a perfect match, at SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each Rs.	2 8
Do. boxwood heads	" "	3 8
Balls	per dozen. "	6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size	" 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A. B. C. has NOT LEFT NAGAR.

AGENCY for LAW, Insolvency, Arbitration, Commission & Transit (Estd. 1868.) Business Guaranteed, if necessary.—F. AZEVEDO, Candavady, No. 27, Bombay.

TO-DAY TIFFIN—Oxtail Soup, Irish Stew, Veal Cutlets, Tomato Sauce, Grilled Beefsteak, Oyster Curry, Green Onions, Cheese, Fruit, Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR.

CONTINUANCE of the UNRESERVED AUCTION of Treacher and Co.'s SURPLUS STOCK at the Fort Establishment THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

TO LET, two good large airy BED ROOMS, with or without Board in the Fort. Apply T. P., Office of this paper.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for eight months from the end of March or beginning of April. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, furnished houses. Bird's Nest, Eagle's Nest, General Ba r's, Glen Howard, Gwalior Lodge, Hill Stone, Mission House, Monastery (New), Spring Cottage, Shrubbery, The Bower, Tyabjee Lodge, Victoria Cottage. P. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House

BASS' BEER, bottled by E. & J. Burke, Quarts, Rs. 5-12 ; Pints, Rs. 3 12 per dozen. ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE, MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SICILIAN POTATOES, Re. 1-4 a maund. They are incomparably superior to Indian Potatoes. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

FOR SALE,

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.

Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.

Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

MRS. MEDLEY,

LADIES' MILLINER AND OUT-FITTER,
MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the past favours she has received from the Ladies of Bombay and out-stations.

Mrs. M. now begs to draw their special attention to the fact that she has secured

FROM LONDON THE SERVICES OF
MADAM A MARIE,
A VERY EXPERIENCED
WEST-END COURT MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
WHO WAS WHILE IN LONDON UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
AND THE LEADING NOBILITY.

Mrs. M. Trusts that by STRICT ATTENTION to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage that has hitherto been accorded to her.

Ladies' own material made up from the
NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

N. B.—MADAM A MARIE attends business from the 24th instant.

From the 1st of March Mrs. Medley's business will be carried on under the style and designation of

MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT A LARGE REDUCTION OFF MARKED PRICES.

THE FANCY STOCK comprises a very varied assortment of Goods as under :—

Writing Desks.
Work Boxes.
Jewel Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Envelope Cases and Blotters.
Blotting Cases.
Inkstands
Ladies' Pouches.

Fans.
Work Baskets.
Work Companions.
Dressing Cases.
Tourists' Cases.
Portrait Albums.
Scrap Books.
Cigar Cases.

Toilet Sets.
Keyless Clocks.
Toy Books.
Games.
Tiffin Dishes.
Tête-a-Tête Sets.
Office Requisites.
Binoculars.

Together with a miscellaneous assortment of Cheap Novelties, suitable for Household use.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

SERVICEABLE HATS for ORIENTAL WEAR.—Messrs. ASQUITH and LORD have always on hand a large selection of STIFF and SOFT FELT HATS made purposely for them, to stand the effects of both damp and dry Indian heat, and they can confidently recommend them to their numerous Bombay and Mofussil Patrons All the reliable colours and all the fashionable shapes are generally to be procured from them as shipments are continually arriving.

DRESS HATS.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credits Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Do. do. Drab Felt	12 0	14 0
FELT HATS.		
Black Square Crowns, New Shapes	8 8	9 8
Do. Round do. do.	8 8	9 8
Black Square Crowns, the best made and the most Fashionable Shapes	9 8	10 8
Black Round do. do. do.	9 8	10 8
Brown and Drab Round do. do. do.	9 8	10 8
Drab Soft Square Crowns	8 8	9 8
TWEED HATS, &c.		
Stitched Tweed Hats in all Colours and Sizes	5 0	6 0
Travelling Caps, Double Peaks	4 8	5 0
Do. do. with Ear Slaps	4 8	5 0
Straw Boating Hats	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Balmoral or Glengarry	5 0	6 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON :
Messrs. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A Comedy in 4 Acts by the Author of "Caste," "Home" &c.,
"SCHOOL."

Lord Beaufry	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Dr. Sutcliffe	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Beau Farintosh	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Jack Poyntz	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Mr. Krux	Mr S. Sievier.
Vaughan	Mr. Carlyon.
Mrs Sutcliffe	Miss Amy Crawford.
Naomi Tighe	Miss Edith Wilson.
Bella	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Tilly	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Laura	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Clara	Miss Minnie Hampden.

ON WEDNESDAY,
"MEG'S DIVERSION."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	" 16
Orchestra Stalls	" 4
Stalls	" 3
Pit	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p.m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... " A. J. LEVEY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F		Rs. 11	per barrel 2 lbs. each.
F F		11-8	do do.
F F F		12	do do.
F	lb. tin	9	per dozen lbs.
F F	do	9	do.
F F F	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
F F	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY :—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED, 4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.

Special care and attention is given to this department.

FOR SALE.

JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER (CONCENTRATED)

HIGHLY recommended by medical men as the cheapest and best DISINFECTANT and CLEANSER. Specially prepared for Railways, Ships, Hospitals, Workhouses, Asylums, Vestries, Factories, Municipalities, Dwelling Houses, &c, &c.

Sold in drums and small and large bottles to suit requirements.

2 & 1 Gallon drums at	Rs. 2 6 6	per Gallon.
8 oz Bottles at	" 4 13 0	per doz bottles.
4 "	" 2 12 0	"
2 "	" 1 0 6	"

Jeyes' Sanitary Soft Soap in Kegs, each 68 lbs. at Rs. 7-9-0 per Keg.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort.
14th February 1880.

ROSA DISTILLERY.
ROSA, N. W. P.

PRESENT PRICES of SPIRITS are as follows :—

Packing and despatching charges additional.

	Per Impl. gal.	Per dozen.
XX Rum [Cane Juice]	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 13 0
X Rum [Molasses]	" 5 8	" 12 0
"Rosa" Rum	" 5 2	" ......
Spirits of Wine S. G. 835	" 8 8	" 18 0
Methylated Spirit	" 2 12	" 6 8
Milk Punch	......	" 15 0

The above rates include Government duty on Spirit at the rate of Rs. 4 per Imperial Proof Gallon.

No order can be executed for a less quantity than one dozen or two gallons.

Terms—Cash with order. For further particulars and Wholesale terms

Apply to CAREW & Co., Ld., at the Works. | or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co., Managing Agents.

12th February, 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A high caste Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½ high, a broken charger, carries a lady. Price Rs. 1,200, late the property of General Wilkins, R. E.

A Black Persian Horse, 5 years, 14-3 high, has been regularly ridden by a lady, is up to weight, Rs. 400.

A well bred Australian Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, perfectly quiet to ride, is a free goer, and jumps well, Rs. 700.

A chesnut Arab Cob Galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, is very compactly built, up to 14 stone, and moves well, is a good fencer, Rs. 450.

A very handsome Bay Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14-2 high, broken as a charger and ridden on Parade with Artillery, has also been ridden by a lady, Rs. 650.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 5 years, 14-1½ high, both ride and go well in single and double harness, Rs. 930.

A pair of Bay Arab Ponies, 4 and 5 years, 13-3 high, go well together and are very pretty, both ride, Rs. 800.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th February 1880.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICERS, 2-11th Regiment, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their MESS BUTLER, KHOODA BUX.

D. T. KINDER,
Captain and Mess President.
Colaba, 21st February 1880.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured solely from the juice of the best and the rarest fruits, is prepared by R. O. D. and Co. who guarantee that the taste and flavour of this new preparation has never been equalled by any preserve yet imported into this country. It is strongly recommended for its purity, freshness, delicious taste and digestive power.

Sole Agent—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.

Rs. 12 for 1 dozen tins. Rs. 15 for 1 dozen stoppered bottle.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at SIRSI, North Kanara, on or before the 8th proximo, about 150 candies of 560 lbs. each of SANDALWOOD. For particulars apply to Mr. J. C. STOBIE, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Dn.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Sannawalli, Kanara Districts, 12th February 1880.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

GOODS LOST OR DAMAGED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any LOSS or DAMAGE to Goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to SEND PARTICULARS of such Claims to the Office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent.
Calcutta, 13th February 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1880, at 4 p.m.

(1). To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

(2). To elect Director, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.

(3). To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1880.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago ; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons	" 24
Ditto 3 "	" 32
Ditto 4 "	" 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY BANDALL CORMACK,
NOWROSJEE FURDOONJEE and
MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, } Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon APPLICATION at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators at No. 18, Apollo Street, [illegible], on or after the 1st day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, a FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of FOUR ANNAS in the RUPEE on all claims allowed by the Court, will be PAID to the CREDITORS who are hereby required to produce at the time of such application the PROMISSORY NOTES or other VOUCHERS held by them.—Dated this 19th day of February 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 303 of 1879.

JUGGONNATH TAPIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 3, Fofulwady Lane, in the Island of Bombay, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his mother and next friend, JUMNABAI, widow of TAPIDASS JEEVANDASS, Plaintiff.

vs.

DAMODHUR JEEVANDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, minor under 18 years, by his mother and guardian *ad litem* CUSTOORBAI, widow of the late JEEVANDASS RAMDASS, deceased, residing at No. 130, Fofulwady Lane, and the said Custoorbai, in the Island of Bombay, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the *estate* of WALLABAI, widow of RAMDASS VISRAM, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of November, 1875, are hereby required to file such claims IN WRITING in my Office in the Court House WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 5th day of February, 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of powers conferred by the Articles of Association of the Corporation, the Directors have resolved to RE-ISSUE all shares in the Corporation which have at any time become FORFEITED under the regulations of the Corporation.

The total number of forfeited shares is ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY, and the Directors of the Corporation hereby invite TENDERS for the purchase of the shares.

All Tenders must be made under seal and addressed to Messrs. WALLACE and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Corporation, at the Office of the Corporation, situate at Bombay Green, in the Fort.

No Tender under Rs. 1,700 per share will be considered.

The Directors are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be sent in on or before MONDAY, 2nd of March, proximo.

A deposit at the rate of Rs. 100 per share must accompany every Tender.

The Directors may accept any Tender partially : that is to say, they may allot to the Tenderer a less number of shares than the number of shares actually Tendered for by him.

The Name and Address and occupation of every Tenderer must be clearly set forth in his Tender.

Notice of acceptance will be sent to those persons whose Tenders may be accepted, on or before MONDAY, the 9th day of March, proximo.

On or before the same day the amount of deposits in respect of rejected Tenders will be returned.

Successful Tenderers must take up their shares within fourteen days from the date of the notice of acceptance of their Tenders, and in case of failure on the part of successful Tenderers to take up their shares within that period the amount of deposit will in every case be forfeited and the Directors will be at liberty to dispose of the shares as they see fit.

Tenders may be made in the form hereunder printed.

The forfeited shares have not since the date of their forfeiture been allotted or offered for allotment or disposal in any way, and they are the only unallotted shares of the Corporation.—Dated 20th February, 1880.

Dividend will be payable upon these shares at the first declaration after issue.

H. A. RICHARDSON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

FORM OF TENDER.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

I of hereby tender for forfeited shares in the Corporation at the rate of Rs. per share and I agree to all the conditions set forth in the notification dated the February, 1880, and inviting tenders for purchase of forfeited shares in the Corporation.

Dated February 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1880.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday adds nothing to the information we have already reported, the various markets with which Bombay is concerned being all without change.

Business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme, very few transactions of any kind having been reported.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	6,75,727
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	73,034
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	6,79,248
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,25,005
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,98,639
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	8,77,764
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,91,298
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	1,93,065

These movements are unimportant in amount and will have no special effect on the general market, although they go to show that business requirements are as yet comparatively small.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet, but fairly steady at Saturday's closing rates, and no alteration has taken place during the day, only a very limited business having been done. From Calcutta no special alteration is reported. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·13½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm with an upward tendency. Fours we quote at Rs. 94½.; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101½.

SHARES are quiet but steady, and we have no alterations of any kind to notice.

COTTON to-day has been dull in the extreme. Sellers, as a general rule, have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers seem indisposed to operate, evidently in the expectation of to-day's Liverpool advices coming weak. Some few transactions have taken place in ready Good Omra and Broach to cover February shipments, but otherwise the business done has been insignificant.

SEEDS are quiet at unchanged values.

FREIGHTS are very firm. For Liverpool 37s. 6d. is now asked for ready shipment and 35s. forward, but shippers do not seem disposed to book very freely at these figures. For Marseilles and Genoa we quote 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d., payable here.

PIECE GOODS are still very firm and prices are well supported, but the actual extent of business doing in the bazaar is limited.

COALS are very firm, but there are no sellers to arrive and prices are therefore to some extent nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	677½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	875
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	660
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	450
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	95
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	50 do	250
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 do	445
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,600	Nil	200
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	Nil	52
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	785
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	480
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	225
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	805
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	860
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	730	1,000	2 00	Nil	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	700
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	885
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	25	505
Madras Spining	300	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,255
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,150
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	40 p. s.	885
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	590
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	82
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	640
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	925
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	425

* Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	—	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	307
Do New £20 shares	..	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditt. New Shares	..	—	£18	196·5·15	do	265

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st February as compared with the statement issued on the 14th February :—

LIABILITIES	14th Feb. Rs.	21st Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,24,908	79,00,635
Do do. at Branches	14,23,528	13,50,494
Other Deposits	2,53 80,014	2,47,00,766
Post Bills	12,113	11,763
Cash Credits, undrawn	,70,108	5,38,915
	4,67,10,671	4,67,02,573
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,98,643	32,23,648
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,87,275	15,47,719
Loans, on Security of do.	63,95,917	66,94,556
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,015	6,286
Bills Discounted	1,09,36,657	100,58,893
Stamps	3,024	2,944
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,835		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000		
	3,38,811	3,38,835
Bullion	1,56,000	1,56,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,60,013	4,51,311
Cash and Currency Notes	2,40,29,316	2,42,22,381
	4,67,10,671	4,67,02,573

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. GERTRUDE, 887 tons, Commander J. Sargent, sailed yesterday for Madras Coast in ballast.

THE SHIP MIDLOTHIAN, 1,085 tons, Commander J. Griffiths, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, 1,858 tons, Commander J. E. Kenny, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SIRDHANA, 2,042 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s. s. SOWERBY, 803 tons, Captain W. Lynas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th Jan.), with a cargo of 1,583 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF CARNARVON, 1,270 tons, Captain R. Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Cradiff (6th Nov.), brought a cargo of 1,935 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE GOVERNMENT HIRED s. s. CHILKA, 1,497 tons Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst' from Kurrachee with the following officers and men :—Major Trevelyan, Captain Rushbrook, Dr. Foss, Mr. Scott, 80 European and 40 native soldiers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Commander J. T. Rean, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Jackeria Hajee Moladina and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Adam and family, Mr. and Mrs Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman, and 180 deck.

THE HALL LINE s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain James Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Liverpool (24th Jan.), brought the following passengers :—Capt F. C. Maltby, Miss Quinan, Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. H. Birnie, and Mr. W. Carter. She brought the following cargo :—1,451 packages piece goods, 95 bales twist, 170 cases and 8 bundles copper, 133 bundles iron hoops, 97 packages earthen ware, 97 packages glass ware, 8 bundles metal, 830 packages colour and paint, 15 packages varnish, 24 cases and 5,642 bars iron, 90 iron plates, 2,600 bundles iron, 25 packages oil, 101 packages bottles, 25 cases slates, 17 packages corks, 8 packages wine, and many packages merchandise.

THE CLAN LINE s. s. CLAN FRASER, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Greese, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Liverpool (18th Jan.), brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Target and child, Mr. McNeil, and Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie. She brought the following cargo :—876 packages piece goods, 140 packages steel 7 casks soda, 78 casks clay, 14 packages clocks, 10 boxes bacon, 166 packages and 24 numbers pipes, 28 bales twist, 185 cases slates, 200 casks sulphate of copper, 2,795 bundles iron, 327 cases soap, 2,930 bundles hoops, 45 packages glass ware, 92 casks stout, 8 kegs nails, 7 cases umbrellas, 7 packages earthen ware, 10,000 bricks, 20 packages papers, 411 tons coals, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
[illegible]	Sirdhana (s)	Ker	Calcutta, Feb 7.
[illegible]	Sowerby (s)	Lynas	Cardiff, Jan 15.
[illegible]	I. G. May Frere (s).	—	Goa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Gertrude (s)	Sarge[illegible]	Madras Coast.
	I. G. Tenasserim (s)	Street	Kurrachee.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, Rean, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Midlothian, Griffiths, to Calcutta.
Ship Northern Light, Kenny, to E. Point.

The steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
21 Mongolia (s) .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Mongolia, from Calcutta, 21st inst.:—To Galle—Mr J O Ratlebone. To Bombay—Mr H B Barnes. To Sydney—Mr F Lefoeur. To Suez—Mr A F C Forbes. To Brindisi—Mr J Bryce and Major G Hills. To Venice—Rev P Verlinden. To Southampton—Mr M Haliday, Capt D Dandas, Mr E Reilly, Mr D Hanold, and Mr A G Courage.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Mongolia, from Madras, 21st inst:—To Venice—Mr H A Severn; and Mr Humphry Minchin. To Southampton—Mr R Cavendish, Colonel C L Brown, B S C, Mr Hugh McMaster, Mr E C Keighly, Surg Major T Kingston, M D, and Mr Estall, Chief Civil Master Armourer. To Galle—Mr W Bullard. To Penang—Mr Gilby.

Per s s Chindwara, for Calcutta, 21st inst.:—For Gopaulpore—Lieut A W Rendle.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31 John Pender, ss, Hawkes, from Red Sea.
Jan. 25 Austriana, Ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
27 Vindolana, ss, Reid, from Cardiff.
28 Philomel, H M, ss, Breners, from Mussowa.
28 Caduceus, ss, Satterly, from Cardiff.
29 Burswell, ss, Wallace, from Cardiff.
31 Standiffe, ss, Morris, from Cardiff.
Feb. 1 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
1 Euxine, ss, Peter, from Newcastle.
2 Hartville, ss, Payne, from Cardiff.
2 Bedouin, ss, Reid, from Cardiff.
3 Winston, ss, Edmondsen, from Cardiff.
5 Decima, ss, Suttyeres, from Jeddah.
5 Annamite, F T Ship, Veriet, from Saigon.
5 Malabar, ss, Lenaro, from Calcutta.
5 Gwalior, ss, Baqot, from London.
6 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
6 Fernwood, ss, Leighton, from Colombo.
7 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
7 Lancashire Witch, ship, Moddle, from Cardiff.
7 Annie Reed, A Bark, Crocker, Tamatave.
8 Lampert, ss, Jones, from Jeddah.
8 Corsica, ss, Shapcott, from Calcutta.
8 Tarn, F T Ship, ———, from Toulon.
8 Sumatra, ss, Bosselli, from Bombay.
9 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
9 Djemnah, ss, Hernandy, from Marseilles.
10 Castalia, ss, Cringle, from Bombay.
11 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Shanghai.
11 Medea, ss, Crillovich, from Calcutta.
11 Norfolk, ss, Callaghan, from Melbourne.
12 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5 Decima, ss, Suttyeres, to Singapore.
5 Annamite, F T ship, Veriet, to Toulon.
5 Malabar, ss, Lenaro, to Genova.
6 Vindolana, ss, Reid, to Akyab.
6 Gwalior, ss, Baqot, to Bombay.
6 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Venice.
7 Caduceus, ss, Satterly, to Diamond Island.
7 Fernwood, ss, Leighton, to London.
7 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, to London.
8 Standiffe, ss, Morris, to Elephant Point.
8 Winston, ss, Edmondsen, to Rangoon.
8 Lampert, ss, Jones, to Persian Gulf.
8 Corsica, ss, Shapcott, to Havre.
8 Sumatra, ss, Bosselli, to Genova.
9 Burswell, ss, Wallace, to Rangoon.
9 Euxine, ss, Peter, to Bombay.
9 Tarn, F T ship, ———, to Saigon.
10 Djemnah, ss, Hernandy, to Shanghai.
10 Castalia, ss, Cringle, to Marseilles
11 Hartville, ss, Payne, to Elephant Point.
11 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Marseilles.
11 Medea, ss, Callovich, to Trieste.
12 Norfolk, ss, Callaghan, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

John Pender, Hawkes, from Red Sea.
Austriana, Ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
Philomel, H M ss, Breners, from Mussowa.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Bedouin, ss, Reid, from Cardiff.
Lancashire Witch, ship, Moddle, from Cardiff.
Annie Reed, a bark, Crocker, from Tamatave.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Anglia s—784 kegs paints of sorts, Joseph Soares.
City of Baltimore s—406 bundles hoop iron, and 1,523 packages hard spelter, Joseph Soares; 12 cases still hock, William Watson and Co.
Ocean King s—11 cases blacking, Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally; 4 casks colours, Tyubally Moola Tezkhan.
Branksom Hall s—224 kegs white paint, Joseph Soares.
Orches s—3 packages paints of sorts, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nerisa s—25 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Teviot s—3 cases printing ink, the "Bombay Gazette."
Venetia s—104 boxes bar silver, Rs (250,000), The C M Band of I L and China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assays,—562½ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.
City of Baltimore s—121 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 38 bales wool, Bhimjee Bhanjee; 108 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 161 bales cotton, Heeralall Jumnadass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee; 44 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 90 bales waste cotton and 23 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 105 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 85 bales cotton waste, Gordhundass Dwarkadass.
Orches s—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 46 bales wool, Samutmull Salamull; 240 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 37 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass; 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 90 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; 400 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 300 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 60 bates wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass; 1146 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 31 bales cotton waste J C Heerjee; 55 bales wool, Lulloobhoy Hurrychund; 148 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Anuie Fish,—250 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ocean King s—6,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 77 cwts dry ginger, Nupoo Nensee; 300 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 1,440 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Granville,—1000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Czar s—1,200 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.
Borrowdale s—225 cwts poppyseed and 3,499½ cwt gingellyseed, Balli Brothers; 400 cwts copperas, Bharan Ookerdass.
Arabia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vespasian s—200 bales cotton, Geore Lockhart and Co.
Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 bales, cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 409 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vespasian s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Euxine s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—27 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—23 cwts cloves and 4 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Khimjee; 13 cases fishmaws and sharkins, Jairaabhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases sharkfins and 57 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 24 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 11 bales twist, M S Gubbay and Co; 118 bales twist 3 cases peacock feathers and 1 case casoomba, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy: 24 cwts olibanum, Lyebally Jafferbhoy; 112 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vishbhoccandass; 27 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 bales twist; Tata & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·940
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	79 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·5
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NE, NW,
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	271.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Trevelyan, Major, 1st Grenaidiers N I, on Medl Cert, from Bolan Pass.
Cumming, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Lundi Kotal.

FEBRUARY 22.

Mackentosh, 2nd Lieut., 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Fellowes, Lieut Col., 8th Bombay N I, on duty, from Asirgur.
Conran, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.
Maltby, Captain, 16th Madras, N I, to rejoin, from England.
Ryves, Captain, 2nd F W O Grenadiers, on Medl Cert, from Nusserabad.
Watling, Captain, Quarter Master Genl's Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Anderson, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Spencer, Quarter Master, 2-8th Foot, on duty, to Allahabad.

FEBRUARY 23.

Bonnyman, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fellows, Lieut Col, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Sattara.
Maltby, Captain, 16th Madras N I, on duty, to Raipore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

Mr Pennington, Collector of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Williams, Madras Civil Service, has been granted an extension of six months' leave, on sick certificate.

Mr Sturrock, Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, has delivered over charge of the office to Mr Galton, the Acting Secretary.

Mr W Morgan has assumed charge of the Office of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, from Mr T Weir; and Mr Rees has assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Registrar from Mr Morgan.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr Knight, Inspector of Police, Vizagapatam District, for two months.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Vencut Row, Inspector of Police, Nellore District, for two months.

Mr Webster, Collector and District Magistrate of Tanjore, has resumed charge of the district from Mr Austin, the Acting Sub-Collector in charge.

The Board of Revenue have granted three months' sick leave to Mr Jordan, First Uncovenanted Assistant of their Office.

Privilege leave for one month and fifteen days is granted to Mr Norfor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr Johnston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been relieved of his duties in the Cuddapah Division.

The undermentioned Officers has assumed charge of their duties in the Division

Mr Johnson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Satur Division.

Mr Foord, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Godavari, Eastern Delta Division.

Lieut and Assistant Commissary Wiffen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Chingleput Division.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department :—Officiating Conductor Riley to be Conductor : sub-condr Morrison to be condr, Officiating Sub-Conductor Baker to be Sub-Conductor on probation, and Store Serjeant Quinn to be Officiating Sub-Conductor : vice Conductor Coughlan, deceased, Officiating Conductor Hemsworth to be Conductor ; Sub-Conductor Vaughan to be Officiating Conductor ; Officiating Sub-Conductor Gerard to be Sub-Conductor on probation, and Store Serjeant Garner to be officiating Sub-Conductor, vice Conductor Tate, pensioned.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

1st Regiment N I—Jemadar Mullippah to be Subadar and Havildar Vencatasamy to be Jemadar.

25th Regiment N I.—Havildar Nursimloo to be Jamadar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Surgeon-Major Joseph Marcus Joseph, to be Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Surgeon-General FitzGerald.

The undermentioned batteries of Royal Artillery are struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment :—

D Battery 6th Brigade and No 8 Battery, 8th Brigade.

Colonel Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Presidency Paymaster, Madras is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The following orders by the officer Commanding Tonghoo are confirmed :—

Appointing Captain Mottet, 41st N I, to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Tonghoo, during the absence of Captain Leigh-Hunt on duty at Rangoon.

Appointing Lieut Col McCausland, Royal Artillery to the charge of the Commissariat Department at Tonghoo during the absence of Captain Leigh-Hunt on duty at Rangoon.

The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

14th Regt M N I—Subadar Shekh Cassim to be Subadar-Major.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col Fraser, Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Resident Hyderabad, is granted furlough) out of India for four months.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glassees may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARUNDEL—February 18th, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. T. Arundel, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

BAKER—February 14th, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Reverend W. G. Baker, C. M. S., Bezwada, of a son.

CARBERY—February 12th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. C. B. Carbery, Punjab Educational Department, of a daughter.

HARVEY—February 15th, at Chamba, the wife of J. Harvey, Tutor to H. H. the Raja, of a daughter.

MOON—February 15th, at Calicut, the wife of C. S. Moon, of Charlotte Estate, Vythery, of a son.

REID—February 12th, at Rupar, the wife of A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELIAS—MORDECAI—February 15th, at Calcutta, Jacob Rahamim, son of Mr E J Elias, of Rangoon, to Dinah, daughter of the late Moses Mordecai, of Moulmein.

DEATHS.

EDDOWES—January 17th, at Lahore, Surgeon-Major W Eddowes, Indian Medical Department, 35th Bengal Native Infantry, late of the 2nd P W O Goorkhas, aged 48 years.

PANDAY—February 12th, at Bettiah, Chumparun, Mungle Panday, a physician, inhabitant of Futehpore, aged 8 years.

WRATISLAW—January 23rd, at Rangoon, Barbara Catharine, child of Captain Wratislaw, 22nd Regiment M N I, aged 13 months.

PARSONS—February 16th, at Delhi, of bronchitis, William Franklin, son of Mr and Mrs J D Parsons, aged 6 years 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

IN discussing the question of transferring Herat to the rule of Persia, one important consideration seems to have been thus far overlooked —namely, the wishes of the people themselves. We are aware that it may be said : we have not conquered, nor do we hold, any of our Eastern possessions at the wish of the inhabitants, and why should we take into account now the feelings of the Heratees ? To this question two considerations may be urged. In the first place, while we have not consulted the wishes of the people of India in establishing our dominion over them, we can claim that we have given them a good return for what we deprived them of ; we have given them all the benefits of civilization ; we have introduced peace, prosperity, education, railways, telegraphs and all the modern means of improvement. nd were the question regarding Herat whether we ourselves should rule the country, any consideration of the feelings of the people might well be put aside, as in the case of our other conquests. But it is a different matter altogether when we undertake to impose on a reluctant people the yoke of an effete and corrupt government—a government which has proved its inability to rule well its present subjects. In the second place, there is little ground to assume that Persia will be able to maintain a firm hold on Herat, even if allowed by us to acquire dominion ; for three centuries and-a-half she has been unable to do so, and there is every reason to believe that, once Herat comes under the power of the Shah contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, we shall see a series of outbreaks and revolutions which will furnish opportunities certain to be eagerly seized upon by Russia to annoy and humiliate Persia, supposing the latter to really become an ally of the British power. If, therefore, the Government of Persia would be unwelcome in Herat, we shall be forcing a bad government on a reluctant people, and we shall do so with the result of making a new focus for Russian intrigue.

All authorities seem to agree in representing Herat as being much opposed to Persian domination as she is inclined to that of England. Monsieur Vambery writes lately, "Colonel Malleson has forgotten to mention the particular attachment, which the Heratees have always shown to the British—a sympathy which I had ample opportunity to notice ; for, during my sojourn of several weeks in Herat, I scarcely found any genuine Heratee who was not full of praises of the Sirkars, and particularly of Petindjar (Pottinger) Sahib." Colonel Pelly, in the report of his mission made in 1860, writes :—"I have not, since my arrival here, found my self in private conversation with one individual, who did not ask, me with an earnestness not to be mistaken, whether the English would never come and govern Herat, or at least send a Sahib to give confidence to its industrious classes." But the feeling towards Persia is described by Col. Pelly in the following words :—"In regard to Persia the opinion of the Sirdar is shared by his people. The people of Herat have a current saying that 'Herat never submits to Persia as long as there is grain in the Fort ;' that it then only submits until the English take the Bunder (Bushire) ; that it is then retrieved from the tyranny and ravages of the Persians, and that in two years Herat is flourishing again. * * * The Heratees look to Persia as their natural enemy and periodical invader." And in another place he writes :—"But it is not the less a fact that during the last seige, merchants of Herat, who had refused aid to their own Governor in resisting the Persians, lent their all, and in some cases, I regret to add, lost their all, so soon as they learned from the Indian Frontier that the English would support them in maintaining their independence. There is, in my opinion, no doubt that the Heratees look to England as their best and most powerful friend. I observe that the effect of our recent expedition to the Persian Gulf is greater in Herat than it appeared to me to be in the Gulf itself ; and, if any regret be expressed in its regard, it is solely that the expedition did not arrive before the Persian Army had subjected the Herat peasantry, mined the Herat fortification, murdered the Herat Governor, insulted and plundered the Herat citizens, and tortured, transported, or reduced to utter poverty some of the richest and most influential of the people of Herat." It is further a matter of notoriety that in 1855, when the Persians, after a short occupation, had been driven from Herat, the people *hoisted the English flag*, and asked aid of Dost Mahommed as an acknowledged ally of the British.

It is true that the majority of the Heratees are, like the Persians, Shiahs, and that some of them are of Persian descent ; but it is equally true that for three-and-a-half centuries they have resisted Persia, and for a century and a half the latter has never been able to keep any hold on the country. The past has taught the people that under Persian rule, everything is made subservient to strictly Persian interests : as Colonel Malleson puts it :—"Herat in the hands of the Persians was like Venice in the hands of Austria. Venice was starved and milked to build up Trieste. Herat was starved and milked to build up Meshed." With this strong hereditary aversion to Persia, it is clear that if Hera, be conquered by her, it will be anything but a united Persia, able to withstand the advance of Russia. She can only be an additional source of weakness to Persia and a fresh means of intrigue to Russia. Herat has flourished only when she has been independent ; since the beginning of the sixteenth century she has been the spoil alternately of the Persians and of the Afghans, but every British Government has of late recognised the importance of not allowing her to fall into Persian hands, and for reasons which are stated by no one better than by Sir Henry Rawlinson himself, who says :—"The importance of rescuing Herat from the risk of dependence on Persia, through which the place might possibly be transferred to Russia (in exchange, for instance, as was at one time proposed, for Erivan), was judged to be paramount ; and this doctrine of the necessary maintenance of the independence of Herat, as against these two powers, has remained a standard article of our political faith ever since." And again, "In settling the conditions of the Treaty concluded at Paris in 1857, our traditional dread of Russian encroachments towards India again showed itself by special provisions about Herat. Persia was required to bind herself to exercise no interference whatever in the affairs of that State. * * * Although Persia alone was named in the Treaty, the phantom that loomed behind was Russia."

If our scientific frontier has so soon vanished, and if a friendly Afghanistan is no longer possible, if Herat cannot maintain a quasi independence under a chief willing to keep on good terms with us, there is but one safe course to take—that is, to assume charge of Herat ourselves and push the railway on there from Kandahar, making Herat our advanced post. Russia will, no doubt, soon be in Merv, and then our boundaries will have become contiguous. We shall then, at least, know where we stand, which would be impossible with Persia in possession of Herat, while with railway communication to India and water communication to the west of Persia, it would be her interest to maintain her friendship for us rather than subserve any Russian machination. And this course seems not only politically the best, but also the best financially. Colonel Pelly writes of Herat :—"The commercial and agricultural advantages of Herat are so great that it appears beyond the power even of man to turn it into a permanent waste. Other capitals throughout Asia have flourished, been sacked, and passed away ; but Herat, although besieged, sacked, enslaved, depopulated, through a long succession of centuries, still thrives among its ruins." M. Vambery corroborates the flattering description given of it by Colonel Malleson as "the natural garden and granary of Central Asia," and urges its occupation by the British. There is, therefore, reason to believe that with Herat in our possession, the occupation of Afghanistan would not long be a drain on our financial resources. At any rate, having destroyed the Government of the country, we have no right now to leave it to anarchy, nor have we a right to make it over to a power which will bring ruin on the country and danger to ourselves. We have entered on an imperial policy, perhaps, without counting its full cost, but it is too late now to withdraw. The world will look upon it as tantamount to defeat if we make over the key of India to a country which has been called with truth "the most powerful of Russia's satellites."

WE publish this morning an official statement relative to the executions at Kabul. The number of men executed is shown to have been eighty-seven, while seventy-six were released. Of the four score and seven, four were executed for dishonouring the bodies of the officers of the Embassy, four for possessing property belonging to the Embassy, six for being armed within five miles of the camp, four for attacking escorts with a view to releasing prisoners, and sixty-nine for "murdering camp followers, participation in the attack on the Residency, inciting people to rise, treacherously firing on and killing wounded soldiers." And that is all. If the list be accepted as exhaustive, and the nature of the charges correctly set down, the public will doubtless acquiesce in the severity shown, and acquit General Roberts of having taken life needlessly or unduly. But unfortunately there is considerable reason to doubt the perfect accuracy of the description of offences charged against the Afghans hanged or shot. We do not see that it contains a single entry of any officers or soldiers hanged for taking part in the battle of Charasiah. But at the time it was announced, with something like a flourish of trumpets, that officers and soldiers were executed for taking part in that battle, and thereby incurring the guilt of rebellion against the Amir Yakub Khan, then in our camp. Now it is asserted that none of the soldiers taken at Charasiah were executed unless they were proved to have been implicated in some of the crimes enumerated in General Roberts's rather comprehensive proclamation. If this was really the case, it is a great pity that the statement that they were executed for fighting at Charasiah was sent forth and left uncontradicted for months. Again, after the relief of the garrison at Sherpur it was ostentatiously announced that a number of prisoners who had taken part in the operations which had reduced General Roberts to such straits, were hanged for their part in those operations. We denounced those executions at the time as shameful, and public opinion in India, as in England, emphatically condemned them. The Government ordered that the executions should cease, and a policy of a wiser and more humane kind was thereupon inaugurated. Are we now to believe that no one was executed for taking part in the operations before Kabul in December last ? If that be the fact, it should be stated categorically and placed beyond doubt or dispute by the publication of the evidence taken at the trials before the Military Commission. The records of all the proceedings of that tribunal should be made public without delay. Nothing short of this will satisfy the country that the statements hitherto published, have been erroneous, and that the official statement which we publish to-day alone gives the whole truth with regard to this dismal chapter of current history.

IN our issue of yesterday we drew attention to the subject of Indian coal, bearing more especially on the recent discovery of that material at Mach in the Bolan Pass. Since the writing of that article, further information on the subject has reached us from private sources. It appears that sufficient of the material has been collected for experimental purposes. The coal has been used in the forge, for which apparently it answers pretty well. But it is supposed not to be of good enough quality to be employed as fuel for locomotive engines. This seems to favour our conjecture that it would have the character of most Indian coal of the jurassic period. It is too early, however, at present to pronounce absolutely upon its qualities. Experiments have been made in England with the object of ascertaining how far inferior coal may be used for boiler purposes ; and it has been found that if some slight modifications be made in the grating and flues, fuel of an indifferent quality may be employed with perfect success. It is to be hoped the matter will not be allowed to drop, but that a careful examination of the quality of the coal, of its extent, and of its fitness for locomotive purposes will be made.

THE *London Gazette* of the 30th ultimo announces that Captain Rivett-Carnac, the assiduous Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has been honoured with a brevet majority "for services rendered in India." These services are very various and valuable. Major Rivett-Carnac, who has been twenty-three years in the army, did arduous and perilous work during the Mutiny, for which he has not perhaps received all the credit which was deserved. Recently as Military Secretary to the Governor it was his fortune to contribute by his exertions to the prompt and satisfactory despatch of the Malta Expedition, and again in Sind and in Baluchistan, he ably and efficiently seconded the successful efforts of his chief to surmount the difficulties of transport which at one moment seemed insuperable. We are glad that this recognition, which many will probably consider inadequate of the services of this energetic and self-denying officer, has been made before H. E. the Governor leaves office.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN KURRACHEE.

ON the evening of the 17th inst. His Excellency the Governor was entertained at dinner by the members of the Sind Club. His Excellency's staff were also invited. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen sat down. After dinner Mr. Erskine, in his capacity of President of the Club, proposed the usual loyal toasts, and then that of the guest of the evening—His Excellency the Governor. In so doing Mr. Erskine said—

"GENTLEMEN,—I now rise to propose another toast, and I only wish I felt capable of doing justice to it. But, fortunately, it is one that requires no eloquence on my part to ensure it a cordial welcome. We have the honour of entertaining, as our guest this evening, H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, and it is his health I am about to ask you to drink. His Excellency's career is so well known, that it is superfluous to enter into details concerning it. Suffice it to say that, whether in earlier days in the Punjab, or in later times in the Central Provinces ; at the Court of the Nizam at the Council board of His Excellency the Viceroy ; whether battling with famine in the Deccan, or ruling over the millions of Bengal, His Excellency's career has always been distinguished ; his administration has always been a success. His Excellency came to this Presidency with a high reputation ; and I think I may safely assert that his tenure of office in Bombay has sustained, nay rather augmented, that reputation. It is barely three years since Sir Richard Temple came to Bombay, and yet during that short time he has done much. I need not remind you how he has visited and seen for himself every part of the Presidency ; but I may briefly say that these visits have resulted in the taking in hand of those large irrigational works in the Deccan which will soon be associated with his name, and from which so much may be expected should unfortunately, the country be again visited by drought and famine such as recently caused so much distress. His Excellency has also done much to foster education. He has, above all, encouraged the study of the science of agriculture—a study hitherto neglected, but of the utmost importance in this land of agriculturists, and one which, as it developes, may lead to great and lasting benefit being conferred on the agricultural population. But, gentlemen, though I must not attempt to refer to measures of a general character, I wish particularly at present to recall to your recollection what His Excellency has done for Sind. When His Excellency came first to Sind he found Kurrachee complaining that it had not any good drinking water, and found also that the question of improving the supply had been under discussion for nearly twenty years, and seemed doomed for ever to remain in the region of discussion. But, gentlemen, as you know, thanks to His Excellency's energy, the scheme was taken up, pushed on, and to-morrow I trust we shall all meet at the ceremony of commencing the works which soon, let us hope, will bring us a plentiful supply of really good water. Another grand work has, thanks to His Excellency's advocacy, been, I hope I may say sanctioned, and will be begun at once. I allude to the deep sea pier at Keamaree—a pier that should prove of inestimable value to the trade of the port, and a work, the want of which has of late been grievously felt. But, gentlemen, a work of far greater importance than either of these has also been commenced. I refer to the Kandahar railway. He would have been a bold prophet who, even one year ago, would have prophesied that by this time trains would be running daily to Sibi. And yet we know that such is the case. And that it is so is due, I have no hesitation in asserting, to the energy of Sir Richard Temple. We not only owe the railway to his strenuous and judicious advocacy, but it is due to his labours on the spot, that the work has been pushed on in the wonderful manner it has. I do not, I feel, in any way detract from the merits of the able officers who are carrying on the work, when I say that they could not have succeeded as they have done had it not been for the general harmony and accord secured by the presence of Sir Richard Temple on the spot, and his solution and removal of difficulties. The work has been carried out in a way that has astonished everyone in India, and I repeat that the results obtained are due to Sir Richard Temple's energy and judicious arrangement. His Excellency, as you know, has just returned from Sibi, from which point the railway works are now being rapidly pushed on ; and this visit is, I fear, the last we can expect, for, as you all know, Sir Richard is about to leave India to return to his native land, there, I trust, to enter upon political life ; and I feel sure I only express the feelings of all when I say that His Excellency will carry with him our best wishes for his success in the new field of action on which he is about to embark. May his success in England be as great as it has been in India. I now call upon you, gentlemen, to drink with all the honours long life and prosperity to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple."

The toast was received with prolonged and vociferous cheers ; and reiterated with redoubled vigour, when his Excellency rose to reply. Sir Richard began by thanking Mr. Erskine and the other gentlemen present for the cordial and enthusiastic manner in which the toast of his health had been proposed and responded to. Then, adressing in succession the different sections of the Sind community there represented, he expressed his gratification at being honoured by the presence of the clergy of all Christian denominations in Sind. His Excellency approved of the episcopal annexation of Sind to the Bishopric of Lahore, and rejoiced that that diocese was presided over by a man whom he had known from boyhood, and believed to be one of the most zealous workers for the lasting weal of his fellow men ; and in the sight of God, worthy of his exalted and holy office.

Referring to the army, His Excellency was proud to meet General Brown and the other military gentlemen before, and on either side of him. Our troops, both European and native, were now, as heretofore, doing all that soldiers in the field could perform in valour and endurance. Our destiny for the present seemed to be to march onwards and upwards in Asia. Jacobabad had until recently been our frontier outpost ; but now its commandant, Colonel Nuttall, who had been our effective warden of the marches for the last four years, and who had worked with characteristic energy in moving General Stewart's column on to Southern Afghanistan in the early part of the campaign, found himself remote from that debatable line which shall mark the future limits of our extended Empire ; and eagerly sought a place at the front more in harmony with the position in our advanced guard which he has so worthily filled.

Speaking then of the native army, His Excellency remarked that there were in Sind native corps, to wit, the Baluch regiment, which for martial bearing, physical excellence, and all other soldierly attributes, he had not seen surpassed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. And this brought to His Excellency's memory with sorrowful regret the loss by death of that gallant officer, Colonel Nicholetts, who, for so many years had been the capable and beloved commandant of the 2nd Baluch Battalion. The Sind Horse had had the high privilege and honour of being closely associated and influenced for many years by that most distinguished soldier statesman, General Jacob ; and though recruited mainly from Hindustan, it had thoroughly identified itself as a force with Sind, and had there, as well as elsewhere in the field, ever done yeoman's service.

Some months ago the question of setting up a company of Volunteers had been set on foot in Kurrachee ; and the requisite number to entitle it to the services of an adjutant had been readily attained ; and the Governor was glad to be able to announce that he had that day received a telegram from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, informing him that Captain Wetherall, of the 22nd Native Infantry, had been appointed.

Addressing the civilian portion of his entertainers, His Excellency said that, as they were doubtless aware, the question of transferring Sind from Bombay to the Punjab had long been under deliberation. When His Excellency became Governor of Bombay, he cherished the hope that this redistribution of administrative control would not take place during his tenure of office, and he was happy to find his wishes in this respect gratified ; and even now the matter remained undecided. They might, however, some day find the province of Sind merged in the greater administration of the Punjab. With the latter were linked His Excellency's earliest administrative associations, and these were now amongst the most agreeable reminiscences of his service ; and should the territorial redistribution in question be really effected eventually, they would then at all events have the satisfaction of being identified with what might perhaps be regarded as the most advanced section of this Empire. But, on the other hand, should Sind remain as it is, a portion of the Bombay Presidency, they would continue to play an important part in that compact Government which had ever responded with alacrity and effect to Imperial calls for assistance and co-operation. His Excellency had now become so identified with Sind and its institutions, that he felt, he ventured to think, as Sindian as any one present. And, apart from his actual connexion with the province, he had always shared that interest in modern Egypt which has invested it ever since the day when Alexander the Great first gazed with admiring wonder on the broad current of the Indus. The great Macedonian conqueror, by the way, might be considered the first military administrator and Chief Commissioner of Sind ; as likewise his Admiral Nearchas, whose fleet coasted these shores—the veritable founder of the Indian Navy !

During His Excellency's short tenure of office as Governor of Bombay, it had been his privilege to nominate no less than three Commissioners of Sind. The first, Mr. Frank Melvill, now occupied a high office in the judicature of this Presidency. The second, Mr. Peile, who, for ability, urbanity, and administrative capacity, occupied a place in the first rank of the Bombay Civil Service, they no doubt remembered with high appreciation. The third was their present excellent Commissioner, Mr. Erskine, the announcement of whose nomination, His Excellency felt sure they received with the highest satisfaction, for Mr. Erskine had ever proved himself an honest and energetic servant of the Crown, and was well known as an able, upright, and judicious administrator. The Government officials serving in Sind had much reason to be proud of the province and of its history ; and though in some respects nature perhaps had treated it with unkindness, yet in others it had conferred upon it great advantages. In parts its scenery was not destitute of beauty ; for instance, Sukkur in the moonlight, where the Indus flowed between precipitous banks, might form the subject of an effective picture. Then there was its glorious river of classic renown in military history, which for ages has rolled on in a volume of proud magnitude, spreading healthful and fertilising influences drawn from the distant and eternal snows of the Hindu Kush—the roof of the world.

His Excellency, now assuming a more utilitarian vein, adverted to the great zemindars of Sind, and begged his audience to remember that these were the native aristocracy of the land, and expressed the hope that, in dealing with the encumbered estates, every effort would be made to sustain as many proprietors as possible in the position they were born to fill, and lighten the decadence of those who must inevitably fall. Nor must the smaller landed gentry be dealt with too rigorously, as these were the yeomanry of the State. Beneath the landowners there were the agricultural class proper ; these latter must be encouraged by the speediest possible completion of such a land settlement as would secure to them a certain degree of tenure as well as equitable appraisement of the soil. It was a fact to be regretted that Sind, in respect to land settlement, was much behind the other provinces of the Empire ; but he was sanguine that advancement would accrue on the measures recently inaugurated, especially those affecting the village system.

Among the lasting benefits which General Jacob had conferred on Sind was the example he set in planting trees in and around the cantonment of Jacobabad. These trees had already assumed immense proportions, and showed that like results would attend arboriculture everywhere in the valley of the Indus. His Excellency therefore hoped that forestry would be encouraged all over Sind.

His Excellency now remarked favourably on the productive capabilities of Sind, alluding to the enormous number of camels which, in the early part of the present campaign, had been furnished to the army under Sir Donald Stewart, and handsomely acknowledged the services therein rendered by the different able soldier civilians of the province.

Regarding the municipal institutions of Sind, His Excellency said he would reserve his remarks till the following day when he was to perform the ceremony of inaugurating the Kurrachee water works.

Sind had taken a leading place in the work of irrigation, and in its great Kusmore bund and its excellent canal system, had enjoyed the able services of Colonel Fife, who had made a high reputation as an hydraulic engineer. And side by side with him the name of Chapman must ever hold an honourable place in the history of the province. It now was fortunate in having Colonel Le Messurier, an officer of no ordinary ability, to grace the administration with such advice as may be needful on matters appertaining to his profession.

His Excellency now made some observations on the extension of telegraphic communication contingent on the advance of our troops to Kandahar, and humourously reminded Mr. Ffinch and his other friends of the Telegraph Department present, that in the early future, the wire now at Kandahar might be continued to Herat, and thence onwards by Meshed to Teheran, and there be connected with the great European system, and the traffic now conducted on the Persian Gulf cable thus be diverted to the line above sketched, in which event Mr. Ffinch and his scientific subordinates must leave their cable, "lying silent in the deep," and betake themselves to the less pretentious but more economical medium of land communication, dispersing themselves in the bracing altitudes of Afghanistan and Iran !

Mr. Erskine had been so kind as to eulogise His Excellency's efforts in connection with the Kandahar railway, but Sind had had the honour of once retaining the services of a man than whom no one had done more in the interests of railway extension. His Excellency alluded to Mr. S. P. D. Andrew, a gentleman whom Sind had as much reason to be proud of as of anyone who ever trod its shores. The Supreme Government had been pleased to express its approval of the work done by the able staff of officers of which Colonel Lindsay is the head ; and had marked its appreciation, by selecting Mr. Bell, one of the ablest of them, to superintend the construction of the Sukkur Bridge. The railway had already done much for commerce in these parts ; but the fact that it still had a formidable rival in the boat traffic on the Indus, showed that much more is yet to be attained. A great future must exist for a line of traffic which reaches from Kandahar and beyond to the Indian Ocean. And here His Excellency incidentally remarked that the experience recently gained in laying down surface railways, vastly favoured the project of connecting Guzerat and Sind by line of rails from some point near Deesa, along the Runn of Cutch to Hyderabad. His Excellency now alluded to the Indian Marine ; dredges for the harbour ; to Kurrachee as a port ; and to the urgent necessity for the new pier with which it is about to be supplied, connecting therewith in complimentary terms, the names of Mr, Price and Lieutenant Parker. Touching the trade of Kurrachee, His Excellency said that his friend Mr. Cole, Collector of Customs, who was the oldest inhabitant present, made acquaintance with this port upwards of forty years ago, and then found it nothing more than a fishing village of less magnitude and importance than Sonmeanee on the Baluchistan Coast, is at the present day. From this small beginning it has developed with such remarkable rapidity that it now enjoys a yearly increasing trade of five millions sterling. This left nothing to be desired in justification of Sir Charles Napier's selection of Kurrachee as the capital of the province.

In conclusion, His Excellency expressed a hope that Sind would go on prospering as it done under Sir Charles Napier, Sir Bartle Frere, General Jacob, and Sir William Merewether in the past, and under Colonels Lambert, Dunsterville, and Wallace in the present, all of whom in the highest degree deserved the title of soldier civilians.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th His Excellency formally inaugurated the Kurrachee water works in presence of almost all the society, native and European, of the place. The proceedings commenced by Colonel Wallace, as President of the Municipal body, reading the address which has already appeared in these columns ; Mr. Grant, Agent for the Bank of Bombay in Kurrachee, then read the following history of the development of the present scheme :—

In 1844 the want of good drinking water was considered by Sir Charles Napier the one great drawback to the station of Kurrachee, and accordingly in that year Captain Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed to devise means for supplying the want. Captain Baker submitted a plan for bringing in water by pipes from the Mulleer, a perennial stream about 13 miles distant. The scheme was highly approved by Sir Charles Napier and sent on to Calcutta for sanction. There it was referred to Military and Medical Boards and finally sent back for further report on comparatively unimportant points. Sir Charles Napier was then starting for his hill campaign and laid the matter aside till his return. The Sikh war and other matters further postponed its consideration, financial difficulties and the postponement of all public works followed, and in 1851, when as ex-Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier visited Kurrachee nothing further had been done. Some months after the scheme was revived by Captains Hill and DeLisle, and progressed so far that a draft Act was submitted and sent to the Legislative Council. Then arose opposition from the inhabitants of Camp, who said in a memorial to the Military authorities that "there is now no want of good water." Sir Bartle Frere in subsequently commenting upon this memorial very truly said that "whether there was a want of good water or not might in some respects be said to be a matter of opinion. Many an old seaman will assure his passengers and will himself believe that they have an ample supply of water when reduced to an allowance of a pint a day ; again there are many localities where the best water is so saline that pure river water seems insipid to those who have been accustomed to the impure fluid. But judged by an ordinary standard there can be no doubt of the notorious fact that the supply of water at Kurrachee is scanty, precarious, and of very inferior quality." But, notwithstanding all this, sanction to the scheme was not given. At this point [1860] the Municipality took the matter in hand and appointed Mr. John Brunton, then Chief Engineer of the Sind Railway, to report on the question. Mr. Brunton still looked to the Mulleer as his source of supply, but proposed to throw a dam across the river where its breadth contracted to 800 feet, and to depend for his supply chiefly on the rainfall of the surrounding districts. The cost was reckoned at 20 lakhs, and the quantity of water proposed to be supplied was 25 gallons per head per diem. In this scheme it was felt that the supply was unreliable, as the rainfall of the district was so precarious ; it was therefore abandoned. Five years later, *i. e.*, 1865, Messrs. Newnham and Grimes brought forward a scheme for supplying Kurrachee with water by a canal from the Indus near Jerruck. The cost of this scheme was calculated at 120 lakhs. The inhabitants were to be supplied with 20 gallons per head per diem, for which the Municipality were to pay the sum of 3 lakhs per annum for four years and afterwards 8 annas per 1,000 gallons. This scheme, no doubt from its very magnitude, was also abandoned. In 1867 a scheme was submitted to the Municipality by the late Khan Bahadur Murad Khan. He proposed to bring water from the Hubb River by means of an acqueduct, tunnels, and piping at a cost of 10 lakhs, afterwards on revision reckoned at 16 lakhs. The quantity of water to be supplied was 28 gallons per head. Before any decision had been arrived at with regard to the scheme of Khan Bahadur Murad Khan, that of Colonel Merriman was submitted in 1868 and approved of. Colonel Merriman's proposition was to convey the water from the Mulleer to Kurrachee in iron pipes from a point four miles above the railway. The cost was estimated at a little over 15 lakhs and a quarter. Before this scheme could be commenced the price of iron had risen so much as to place its execution entirely beyond the means of the Municipality. Under the circumstances, iron had to be abandoned and stone substituted. Accordingly in 1874 a report was laid before the Municipality by Mr, Strachan, Municipal Engineer and Secretary, proposing, in order to obtain the increased fall necessitated by an increased length of conduit, that the site of the wells be moved two miles higher up the river than the site proposed by Colonel Merriman, and that a stone culvert be built, which, located below the surface for its whole length, should convey the water from these wells to the reservoir in Kurrachee, on the site of which we now stand. The cost of this last scheme was estimated at about 14 lakhs, and it was further estimated that the culvert could convey a supply of 100 gallons per head per diem for a population of 60,000 inhabitants. The difficulty of raising the necessary money delayed the execution of this scheme, and in 1878 a reduction of 2 lakhs in the amount of the estimate was made on account of a fall in the price of iron, thus reducing the cost of this scheme to 12 lakhs. Still difficulties stood in the way, money was still wanting, and the Government of India could not lend any. At this juncture your Excellency arrived in Kurrachee and expressed a desire to meet the Municipal Commissioners with reference to this long talked of project. At this meeting your Excellency offered to use your influence with the Government of India to obtain for the Municipality permission to borrow in the market the money required. This permission was graciously accorded. To bring, however, the estimated cost more within the means of the Municipality, Mr. Strachan again assisted us with a practical suggestion, by proposing that while the carrying capacity of the stone conduit from the source at the Mulleer to the distributing reservoir at Kurrachee should remain the same, the main which leads from the reservoir into Kurrachee should for the present be 10 inches in diameter instead of 24 inches, giving a supply of 8 gallons per head per diem to a population of 60,000. This quantity will, it is calculated, be amply sufficient for all present purposes, including a supply to factories and to the shipping. We believe that the railway will arrange to take a separate pipe from the reservoir to furnish their work-shops, &c., with 100,000 gallons per diem. Thus the cost of the scheme is reduced from 12 to 7½ lakhs, which sum we trust to be able to provide without having recourse to borrowing. By an arrangement made at the outlet of the reservoir, it will at any time be practicable for us to lay a main of larger capacity by the side, or in place of the 10 inch main, thus affording the full supply of 100 gallons for which an estimate was first made ; this could be done at a cost of about 5 lakhs. But it is not anticipated that this will be necessary for several years to come, when a loan would have to be raised for the purpose. We much regret the absence here to-day of Colonel Lambert, who has for so many years held the office of Collector of Kurrachee, and who had bestowed much thought and labour on the forwarding of this scheme through each of its successive stages, at the date of his departure for England on leave, but little remained to be done save the calling for tenders for the construction of the works. This has now been done, and we find that our estimate of 7½ lakhs will be amply sufficient for the construcion of the work. This is the scheme, your Excellency, which is now about to be inaugurated.

At 4 p. m. on the 19th His Excellency and staff embarked on board the I. G. S. Tenasserim. Mr. Erskine, General Brown, and almost every gentleman, official and non-official, in Kurrachee met His Excellency on the pier, and there, having taken farewell of him, cheered him as he descended to the steam launch, which conveyed him first to the new telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, and then to the Tenasserim, in which a pleasant voyage was enjoyed to Bombay, where His Excellency and suite arrived at dawn on the 22nd inst.

THE EXECUTIONS AT KABUL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE following is an abstract statement of the executions recently carried out at Kabul :—

Nature of charges.	Number executed.	Number released.
Dishonouring the bodies of the officers of the Embassy	4	...
Possessing property belonging to the Embassy	4	4
Being armed within 5 miles of Camp	6	15
Attacking escorts in view to releasing prisoners	4	...
Murdering camp followers ; participation in the attack on the Residency ; inciting people to rise ; treacherously firing on and killing wounded soldiers	69	57
	87	76

The instructions of the 9th October issued for the guidance of the Military Commission were as follows :—

1. All prisoners not belonging to the force, will be brought before the Commission.
2. All natives of the country found with arms in the city of Kabul, or within a radius of five miles, and all persons suspected of being soldiers, will be made prisoners,
3. Every soldier or civilian who took part in the massacre of the British Embassy on the 3rd of September last will be executed.
4. The cases of all other prisoners will be enquired into and referred for the orders of the Major General Commanding Kabul Field Force.

Every case was tried by the Military Commission presided over by a general officer, and composed of officers of standing and experience. No sentence of death was awarded, or carried into effect, without the formal verdict and sentence of the court, confirmed by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Force. In each case the defence of the accused was fully heard, and remands were always granted when rebutting evidence was stated to be forthcoming. In all cases where reasonable doubt existed, the benefit of the doubt was given to the accused. The decisions of the Military Commission were arrived at in the same manner as the verdicts of all military courts.

The proclamation of martial law announced to the Afghans the treatment they had under certain circumstances (of outrage or treachery) to expect. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of those who fought against us at Charasiah, as it was known that all the regiments concerned in the attack upon the mission took part against us on that occasion ; but in no instance were the soldiers thus brought in executed, unless proved to have taken a part in the attack upon the Residency, or to have committed other of the crimes enumerated in the proclamation. Four hundred rupees were paid in rewards, but of this sum two hundred were given as compensation to the family of a man who was killed when arresting an armed band of troops. The result of the disarming clause has been that the force has been unmolested by assassins or fanatical attacks by individuals ; the rule was widely circulated and well understood, and few have suffered for its non-observance ; all who proved they were ignorant of the terms of the proclamation were released. The operation of the disarming clause also permitted the numerous foraging parties being accompanied by much smaller guards than would otherwise have been required, thus relieving the troops of a very necessary but irksome duty.

It was necessary to destroy for purely military reasons the villages close to the Sherpur cantonment ; but to these, ample compensation has always been paid, and fresh grounds assigned in other localities, the families thus deprived of their homes being provided for temporarily in the city, and every attention paid to their comfort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE AT KANDAHAR.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Kandahar, Feb. 21.—The 2nd Sikh Infantry marched here yesterday, being relieved from outposts at Chaman by the 19th Bombay Infantry.

The Bishop of Lahore arrived here yesterday.

Very heavy snow has fallen in Southern Afghanistan, and in the Kojuck there is hardly passage for troops. The movements of the Bombay Division have been greatly retarded. In the Khelat-i-Ghilzai neighbourhood the roads are all blocked with snow. No forward movement of this Division is probable for some weeks to come.

The harvest prospects here are excellent.

The theatrical performances which have taken place in aid of the Irish Relief Fund have been most successful. The sub-sirdar and his nine sons with a considerable suite of Afghans were present.

Over Rs. 1,900 has been raised here and at Khelat-i-Ghilzai for the Irish Relief Fund.

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY EXPEDITION.

Jallalabad, Feb. 21.—News from the Lughman Valley to the 18th instant states that General Bright with his force were at Mandrawar on the 16th for the purpose of surveying and reconnoitring the country, and moved on to Tigri, situated at the junction of Alishang and Alingshar rivers, on the 16th, seven miles distant. Tigri is in the Lughman Valley proper and appears to be fertile and supplies abundant. Baddiabad will probably be visited, as it is close by.

A grass-cutter was murdered near Pezwan on the 14th instant. Colonel Arbuthnot was sent for and surrounded the village and demanded a fine, which was paid up.

Two companies of Sappers and Miners, 100 each 30th Punjab Infanty and 4th Madras Native Infantry, started to complete the road commenced last year by Aliboghan and Girdikas.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

DEPARTURE OF MIR BUCHA FROM GHAZNI.

GHULAM HYDER'S ADDRESS TO THE TAJIK CHIEFS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

From Kabul—Mir Bucha is said to have left Ghazni and is expected at Baba Kighkar.

Ghulam Hyder is reported to have addressed the Tajik chiefs, informing them of his numbers and his intention to use them after the melting of the snow.

The weather at Kabul is fine though cold. Snow is lying on the northern slopes.

There is no deficiency of supplies.

From Mandrawar General Bright reports that reconnaissance had been made to Badiabad. Every post of the Lughman Valley has now been examined with hardly a shot fired. All the chiefs and headmen with few exceptions have come in and co-operated cordially. The troops have been moved back close to the Kabul river and were to move on Asmatulla's Fort. Mulla Khalil is said to have quarrelled with the people of Bedmani and moved to Spin Tangi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.

The Academy of Forest Culture at Moscow, together with the Museum attached thereto, have been totally burned down. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries and several students have been arrested on suspicion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Feb. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	6.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52½

Arrival—Vorwaerts.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Feb. 23, 4-45 p.m.

Mail Steamer Mongolia from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Feb. 23, 12-23 p.m.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong to-morrow afternoon.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·13½	,,

The proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre addresses us to-day in a letter which we have decided upon publishing. We can only assure Mr. Nazir of our sympathy. We ourselves were taken to task yesterday for mentioning the names of two members of the company who, we have since learned, were prevented by sudden sickness from playing, their parts being taken by others. We can only say in reply that the dramatic critic of this journal is not personally acquainted with the artists and took the names from the programme.

Dr. Crawford, the new Surgeon General of India, *vice* Dr. Kerr-Innes, will be succeeded at Madras by Surgeon General Sir Anthony Home, of Ashantee and Cyprus reputation.

The *Bombay Review* considers that "the current number of the *Charivari* is not up to the mark in general matter; but there is a very good rhyme after the manner of *who killed Cock Robin*, on the question of the day—'who is Ali Baba?' After ringing the changes on the following names—John Strachey, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir F. P. Haines, Whitley Stokes, A. C. Lyall, Lepel Griffin, Barclay Chapman, "C. S. B.," and Lord Lytton—our humouristic contemporary thus gives his own "tip":—

Who is Ali Baba?
If your money, you would win,
Bet 'twas Doctor C. Austin;
Yes, he is Ali Baba."

Well, but he isn't.

An up-country contemporary announces that it is in contemplation to get up a company to make a railway from Hardwar through the Dera Dhun to Rajpur and Masuri.

From Calcutta we hear that it is proposed to revive Dr. Ralph Moore's scheme, which was first mooted some sixteen years ago, for the construction of a ship canal connecting the rivers Hughli and Mutlah.

The Bank of Bengal minimum charge for accommodation was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. at the directors' meeting on Friday. A Calcutta paper says this measure had become necessary from the very large inroads made by general demand on the Bank's reserve during the past fortnight. "The rice coast season of demand for specie has now commenced. The next Rangoon steamer will probably take away from forty to fifty lakhs of silver. A steadier money market may now be looked for, and it is quite possible that a change for the better may soon arise again for remitters in sterling."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is alarmed at the statement that the seat of the "member for India" at Hackney is not quite secure. He writes:—We shall consider it a national calamity if Mr. Fawcett is not returned during the next election. Our countrymen should not allow such a thing to happen. India owes a debt of deep gratitude to him, and here is an opportunity offered her to repay a portion of it. Just see. Mr. Fawcett is blind. He is an Englishman. He never saw us, we never saw him. He has a brilliant career before him. What business has the blind Englishman to forget his own leisure, comfort, and interest to pore over our inexplicable and unexplained accounts? He has made India his special study, and his knowledge of our country in many respects is much more extensive and accurate than the Indians themselves. Only imagine a man of the Professor's calibre of mind, position and expectations committing to memory the cost of the Godavery Canal and Sind Railway, and such other dry details, important to us, nevertheless very dry, but of no use to him and to the most of his country, and then think how deeply we are indebted to him. The British Indian Association should take lead in this matter as they did once, and others should follow suit.

The prosecution of two European police constables at Poona on serious charges, including the fabrication of false evidence, has had a curious ending. The magistrate's finding reads very much like "not guilty; but don't do it again." Mr. Plunkett, though seeing no reason to distrust the evidence against the accused, considered it insufficient to convict them, apparently for the sole reasons that a conviction "would carry severe punishment" and that "they are young men;" and he discharged them from custody, with the expression of a hope that "the notice the alleged misconduct of Constables Goodall and Randall has received will have taught them a lesson and make them better police officers in future."

The Government seem at last to have determined on more energetic measures with reference to the Naga rising. The 10th N. I. left Barrackpore on Friday for Cachar, and will thus be able to relieve the troops there for active service, or proceed themselves to the scene of the disturbance. It seems strange, however, the *Englishman* remarks, that the regiment should be sent round the Sundarbands instead of by the shorter and quicker route by train *via* Goalando.

In a paper on the subject of wheat cultivation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Mr. Wright, Officiating Magistrate at Cawnpore, estimates the total produce at 1,875,000 tons (8¾ million quarters) and the consumption at 1,066,500 tons; the imports and exports are given at 14,443 tons and 822,943 tons respectively.

The total receipts on account of the late Famine Fund in Maisur, the official returns show, amounted to Rs. 16,62,555-6. Of this sum sixteen and-a-half lakhs were received through the Madras committee from the fund remitted by the Lord Mayor of London; from Bengal subscriptions came to the amount of Rs. 2,742-11-3, and the Bengal clothing fund reached Rs. 7,375. Small sums were also collected in Maisur in aid of the famine. After all grants that had been made, such as to orphanages, charitable institutions, dispensaries, districts relief committees, and officers in charge of relief camps, about thirteen thousand rupees remained over to be dealt with by the Chief Commissioner. Of this, two thousand rupees has been made over to the Mercara dispensary, owing to the strain on that establishment during the famine. Three thousand rupees has been given to Roman Catholic Orphanages; to Wesleyan Orphanages Rs. 2,000; to the London Mission Orphanage Rs. 250; to Miss Austey's Orphanage at Kolar Rs. 1,000, and to the Cantonment Orphnage Rs. 500. The remainder is to be handed over to the Friend-in-need Society for the support of sick paupers now in the Pettah Dispensary.

It is satisfactory to hear that the boundary disputes long pending between Kutch and Morbi, and for the settlement of which a commission has been sitting for twelve months past, have at last been referred to the decision of the Government of Bombay. The *Indian Spectator* congratulates the Thakore Sahib of Morbi on the good sense he has used in requesting the Government to arbitrate, instead of persisting in the costly luxury of a commission. Commissions are very well in their own way; but they cost a pound for a pennyworth of claim.

The *Indian Daily News* trusts the Maharaja of Durbhunga will remember that Sir Ashley Eden is not permanently Lieutenant-Governor, and that, with true modesty and deference to public opinion, he will relieve himself from an office he is far too young to aspire to fill, and the Government of India from a false position, by tendering his prompt resignation of Sir Ashley Eden's inconsiderate and injudicious favoritism. Lord Lytton ought in this case to assert himself as Lord Northbrook did in the case of Dr. George Smith. As if to make the exhibition of bad taste, and contempt for the effect, his appointments may have upon the public the more conspicuous. Sir Ashley Eden has contrived to make this Durbhunga blunder follow hard upon the heels of the Maharaja's ball to the Viceroy. It was as if the Lieutenant-Governor had determined that there should not be one redeeming point about his selection of a wealthy lad of 18 to fill a vacancy in such a working body as the Legislative Council of Bengal. This matter is sure to be taken up at home where Sir Ashley Eden on many accounts is no favourite; and it is for this reason mainly, we trust, that the Maharaja will place the real honours of the future before the false honour now thrust upon him.

Of crop prospects and the health of the people in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, the *Lucknow Times* informs us:—The sudden change in the weather, which commenced on Sunday evening, and was consummated on Tuesday by a thorough-going downpour which seemed to bring the rainy season back to us, has been productive of the greatest benefit to the crops. It was feared that we might have had hail instead of rain, in which case the standing wheat, &c., would have been greatly injured. But the alarm of cultivators was happily not borne out by results, and, with the exception of some hail in various parts of the district and in some localities in the N.-W.P. which has not, we understand, done much if any damage, the people have good cause to rejoice at the recent downfall of rain. Irrigation was much needed before the change in the weather, and now there will hardly be occasion even for that artificial watering to render the coming harvest a bumper one. We are glad to learn, too, that the public health is good. There is no epidemic disease about, and minor ailments are more annoying than dangerous.

The reception here of the rumour that Mr. Parnell intends to honour India as he is at present honouring America, does not promise a very warm welcome to the Irish patriot. The *Indian Herald*, for instance, writes:—"It is very kind and thoughtful of him, but we hope he won't put himself to the inconvenience of such a long and tedious journey. It might affect his health, and then what would England do without him? On the other hand, it is too hot in this country for violent declamations, and it may be the country will make it too hot for the declamator himself. No, Parnell, don't trouble yourself to come!!"

A military correspondent writes to the Lucknow paper:—The question of reducing the term of service of European regiments in India is receiving the serious consideration of Government. I believe the proposition is to keep infantry regiments seven years and cavalry five, give to the former four drafts of recruits and to the latter three. The proposition is a good one, but the attractions for volunteering must be increased before it will answer. Of late years, owing to the abolition of the bounty of sixty rupees, volunteering has been steadily on the wane.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has had several paragraphs lately calling attention to the shortcomings of the Transport Department; and it now asks that a searching inquiry should be made into the results of the working of the Department, since Sir Micheal Kennedy's appointment to its head. "From all quarters the same reports reach us, of lavish expenditure without efficiency, extensive purchases without any practical return for the money, of wholesale innovations without improvement. These are the items of intelligence which make up the dismal record of the new organization. The failure in repeated instances to keep the native troops supplied with the necessaries of life in the bitter and wholly uncongenial climate in which they are serving is, we warn those responsible, distinctly destroying all the attraction of military service among the classes from which we draw our native armies. Letters from sepoys serving in Afghanistan, all teeming with the same dismal accounts of death from exposure, hardship and insufficient clothing and food, are being scattered broadcast over the land. Whether on the north-west or on the south-eastern frontier, it is the same story. Troops cannot move for want of carriage, and soldiers are dying or disabled for want of rations. The gallant stormers of Konoma were on half rations when we last heard from the Naga hills, and the suffering in many of the native regiments in Afghanistan has been notorously as lamentable as it might have been avoidable under energetic supervision. There was a great flourish of trumpets on the costly appointment of Sir M. Kennedy to supersede the antiquated Commissariat Department, but certainly in no former war did that much abused department fail so signally in its functions as the new transport organization has failed. And though half the establishment of the Military Department appears to have been turned into a so-called transport office, the result, so far as the provision for the wants of the army are concerned, is simply a chaotic confusion. Proof of administrative capacity is conspicuous by its absence. Money, indeed, is poured forth like water, but the soldiers' wants are less adequately supplied than ever. It is most necessary that the Government of India should bestir itself to look into this subject of transport management. Even more than the success or failure of a campaign rests upon its efficiency."

One would think the Duke of Buckingham is bent on trying how far it is possible for him to excite unpopularity in the public mind. A correspondent writes to the local *Mail*:—"Every soldier at the funeral of the Adjutant General of the Army yesterday remarked the absence of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. He was taking a drive on the Beach, instead of paying his respects to the memory of a fine soldier, and the head of the most important department of the army." Another correspondent with twenty-two years' experience of Madras can say positively that "Governors have invariably been present at the funerals of all persons occupying a prominent or eminent position, either officially or socially." The *Mail* adds:—We know that Lord Napier and Ettrick was particularly considerate on such occasions, and if we recollect rightly he attended the funeral of Colonel Robertson, a former Adjutant General.

The preliminary arrangements for connecting Tiflis with the Caspian Sea by a railway, the Lahore paper states, have now been finished, and in two or three years the communications between the two seas will be complete. Having accomplished this much, the Russian engineers are surveying the country from Tiflis to the Persian frontier, and apparently mean to extend their operations as far as Teheran. But possibly the new turn in Persian affairs may interfere a little with the latter portion of their programme.

Some time ago the National Rifle Association in England addressed a circular to the different Volunteer Corps, inquiring whether it was the wish of any considerable majority of the shooting men of each battalion "that the use of the Snider rifle should henceforward be altogether discontinued at Wimbledon, and the Martini-Henry substituted for it in all competitions hitherto confined to the Snider." The replies to this circular are five to one in favour of the exclusive use of the Martini-Henry. The National Rifle Association has, therefore, applied to the War Office for the loan of 10,000 more rifles of this pattern. Should they be granted, they will be issued to the different corps in the same proportion as the Martini-Henry rifles which were originally issued for the competition of the Queen's prize, and the use of the Snider will be altogether discontinued at the Wimbledon Meeting. In such a case, it is probale that many of county rifle associations will follow in the stepts of the National Rifle Association, and the time will probably not be far distant, when the Snider will be used only for regimental competitions and for class firing.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The third annual Gymkhana athletic meeting commenced yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to-day and Wednesday. The arrangements this year are excellent, particularly in respect of the seats provided for ladies, who, instead of being boxed up in a tent, are provided with a long row of chairs in the shade under the trees, and thus have a capital view of every event from start to finish. Yesterday, the programme was rather a meagre one, comprising only the 100 yards race, the high jump, two heats of the hurdle race, putting the shot, and the half mile. Johnstone, a new arrival from England, won the hundred yards, in 10 4-5 secs., beating Cooper by a yard and a half. The high jumping was very good, Stewart, the winner, clearing 5ft. 2½ in.; Arthur, second, getting over 5ft., and Macrae, the other competitor, jumping up to 4ft. 10in. Macrae won his heat of the hurdle race easily in 20 1-5 secs. In the second heat, Arthur and Cooper had a race for it, which the former won by about half a foot, in 19 secs. The final heat will be run on Wednesday. In putting the shot, Stewart had a "walk over," there being only two competitors, and Melvin "putting" merely, to make a contest of it. Stewart, however, made a very fine throw, 33ft. 2 in. In the half mile, Jefferson, as usual, had it all his own way, winning by any number of yeards in the very good time of 2 min. 11½ secs. Johnstone, who, it was thought, would make a race of it with Jefferson, fell out during the second round, and Young finished second, Ryan third.

100 Yards.—	G R Johnstone	1
	Cooper	2
	A Arthur	3
	J Ryan	0
	A F Beaufort	0
	F A Hill	0

Won by a yard and a half; a yard between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

High Jump.—	R L Stewart	1
	A. Arthur	2
	F C Macrae	3

Highest Jump, 5 ft. 2½ in.

Hurdle Race, First Heat.—	F C Macrae	1
	R L Stewart	2
Second Heat.		
	A Arther	1
	W Cooper	2
	A F Beaufort	3

To give Stewart time to recover after the high jump, the heat named second in the programme was run first. A fine race between Cooper and Arthur resulted in Arther winning by six inches, Beaufort nowhere. Time, 19 secs. Macrae won the other heat easily in 20 1-5 secs.

Putting the Shot.—	R L Stewart	1
	W Melvin	0

Stewart put 33 ft. 2 in.

Half Mile.—	F L Jefferson	1
	C L Young	2
	R P Ryan	3
	G R Johnstone	0

Jefferson and Johnstone made the running together at the start, but Jefferson soon went to the front and kept on increasing his lead to the end. He did the quarter in 62½ secs., and the half mile in 2 min. 11½ secs. Young was second and Ryan third, Johnstone falling out in the last round when he found it hopeless trying to overtake the leader. This being his third successive victory, the beautifull half-mile Challenge Cup becomes Mr. Jefferson's property.

The progamme to-day includes the quarter mile and mile races, and the half-mile for Volunteers.

THE TROOPS.

The *Poona Observer* understands that it is under contemplation to move some of the Madras troops to the Bombay Presidency for duty in place of those which have left for field service in Southern Afghanistan. "This certainly is a step in the right direction, as very few troops have been left here at present; in consequence only one British regiment (Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders) is at present quartered here. The Treasury guard is mounted by a native infantry regiment. Two companies of the 78th will shortly leave for Baroda on duty, while two companies of the same corps are stationed at Kirkee for duty; and so, on the whole, a few companies of this corps are left at Poona. Out of the three native regiments which were stationed here H. M.'s 4th Rifles have already left and the head quarters of the 11th N. I. are under orders to hold themselves in readiness, while the 2nd Light Cavalry, which is at Ghorepoorie, have been warned for foreign service. If the troops which are warned to hold themselves in readiness should leave, then the 18th and a few companies of the 11th N. I. only will remain at this station. Since the departure of the Poona Horse from Sirur, that station has been guarded by policemen. It is reported that more troops of the Bombay Presidency will be sent to the front, and therefore it is desirable that they should be replaced by troops from Madras. Sholapur is without any troops; the depôt and the families of a native corps remain there, while at Ahmednuggur the military element is not at all what it was."

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to appeal, through your columns, to the subscribers of the Gaiety Theatre and the public generally, regarding the very unfair theatrical notices that are now appearing in the *Times of India*. I can only say that my Company are thoroughly disheartened, for the only public recognition obtained from that journal of their efforts to please is a harsh and carping criticism. I say nothing concerning the occasional insults offered to me personally in the *Times of India*, but I do protest against treatment which is calculated to ruin my business.

If the proprietors of the *Times of India* cannot be induced to insist on fair play, or at least prevail on their present editor to omit all mention of the theatre, I can only say that what with the injurious effects these notices have on the public, and the dissatisfaction they create among the artists, I shall be compelled to close the Theatre.—Yours, &c.,
C. S. NAZIR.
Gaiety Theatre, Feb. 23.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We protest against the statement made in to-day's issue of the *Times of India*, that on Friday last "The Day after the Wedding" and the burlesque "Black Ey'd Susan" were hurried through in a slovenly and careless manner." This is a charge calculated to do us a professional injury, and we assert that the statement is untrue as we played to the best of our ability.

H. R. TEESDALE,
A. B. TAPPING,
EDITH WILSON,
MADGE ANTOINETTE.

THE KHOT SETTLEMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Don Ario" in his letter anent the Khot Settlement Bill so completely and with such great ability stated the views of those who agree in thinking that the Bill not only legalises a great injustice, but also the greatest error that, if it were not for your reply of I think the 6th instant, there could nothing more be said. I would now, however, request the perusal of your leader of the 20th January. In that, speaking of the khots, you say "they failed and were unable to prove that they possessed any proprietary rights whatever" in the land. The hon. mover of the Bill forcibly repudiated any idea of the khots having any proprietary rights, and, as you say, "considerable concessions were made by Government as an act of grace" to the khots. Were there any concessions to the ryots? Not one. How, then, can you say in your reply to "Don Ario" that the object of the Bill was to define the rights of the khots as they are? No, the object of the Bill was to legalise the concessions made to the khots. And at whose expense were those concessions made? Not at that of Government, which continues to receive its rent in coin and not in kind, and concedes nothing to its own detriment, but at that of the Konkanee ryot who is reduced by them to a lower status than his Deccanee brother. Is it not a perfectly fair demand on his part to be treated equally? The only right of the khot is to collect the Government rent, for doing which he has a percentage. It is perfectly competent for Government to fix that rent in coin, if it considers that method of payment most advantageous to itself and tenants, and the prevailing system shows that it does think so. For what merit, then, is the tenant of the upper storey, the Deccan, favoured beyond the tenant of the lower storey, the Konkan? The Konkan ryot complains that his rights have been curtailed to benefit the khot. Again, you urge that the grain payment is preferable to the ryots. Not at all so. Now that the system of coin payments has been in vogue for eight or ten years, it is thoroughly appreciated and understood. A definite sum to be paid each year and a definite time to pay it in. No harassing inspection of crops by the khot, no waiting, no accumulating arrears, but a clean receipt and a clear path. Not a man amongst the ryots, barring those already in difficulties with the khots, but would plunge for cash payment and a prompt receipt. Mr. Mowat allowed himself too easily to be set aside, as the independent member he was appealed to but in vain. "Don Ario" went not a wit beyond the mark in asserting that the ryots' case was ignored. The Bill was admittedly to grant concessions to the khots. Now, then, could the claims of those, at whose expense the concessions were made, be listened to? Why has not the warrant issued against the *primâ facie* chief agitator for a criminal offence been put in force? Not because his whereabouts is unknown, but because its object is attained when it keeps him out of the district and so hinders his agitating. Another point there is in your reply. There would be injustice, you say, in making the khot receive a quit rent in a metal constantly falling in value. Is silver always to fall in value? And do not periodical survey revisions provide for the difficulty?

No, Sir, the Bill is retrograde; it commits an economical error in creating a different status; it commits an injustice in benefiting a minority to the detriment of the majority; and, finally, it commits the grossest political blunder in making a pliable majority subservient to a dishonest and secretly inimical minority as represented by the Brahmin khots who mostly owe their rights to pure chicanery.

The retrogression can be but for a short time; as education spreads the strength of the mass will increase, the people will clamour for their rights, and if not satisfied in due time, trouble will arise.

An appeal to the Secretary of State by the people in their hundreds might still avail, but leaders are wanting for the necessary organization.

DINO RAO.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I presume a few remarks at the opening of the cotton season about the way in which they grow and prepare cotton for sale in the province of Guzerat will not be amiss or out of place, and will be of interest to at least your numerous mercantile readers. Most of the best Indian cotton is grown in Guzerat, the great cottonfield of Western India. To what I wish to draw the attention of those interested in the cotton trade of Guzerat is the deterioration in quality and adulteration of really first class cotton with that of inferior quality, which I have noticed for the last five years in the cotton growing districts of Baroda. Through the exertions of a respectable cotton ginner of Broach, the Gaekwar's Government have been induced to issue an official notification under the signature of Khan Bahadur Cazee Shaboodin, the able and energetic Revenue Minister of the State, which contains some very useful suggestions and practicable directions for the cotton cultivators and traders living in the towns and villages of the Baroda districts. I subjoin a translation in English of this important document which is written in Guzerathi. It will, I think, be read with interest by the Bombay cotton merchants, as it practically gives effect to all their suggestions as to the proper mode of growing and preparing cotton for sale by the cotton growers of Baroda. The efforts of Bombay merchants have at last borne good fruit and something is being done it appears to improve the growth and quality of cotton grown in and about the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar. If the omniscient Dewan Sir Tanjore could be induced to devote a little time and attention to this important subject, which is, I understand, a good source of revenue to the State he administers, great good might be done to his State and people. Without the direct advice and assistance of his Government the poor cultivators, whose sole object and ambition on earth are to work hard and get enough living for themselves and their families, can do but very little in this direction. There ought to be a scientific classification and cultivation of cotton grown in all the districts of the Baroda State, and all over Guzerat and elsewhere. Prizes should annually be awarded to the first class cotton growers, the industry encouraged and made to flourish by all means in the power of the Government, and improved implements of husbandry introduced and brought into use. The worthy Dewan, who is always to the fore when anything to the advantage of his State and people is to be said or done, or any suggestion made for the improvement and increase of the sources of the State revenue says in unmistakable language that good seeds should be sown in his territories to produce really good cotton, and unless this advice is strictly carried out by the cultivators there is, I think, no hope of improving the cotton grown by them. They have good soil, plenty of water, field labour cheap, and if there is a little more encouragement and guidance by the State, the prospects will soon improve. All that is wanted is careful nursing and rearing of the young cotton plants and seedlings, growing and sowing on scientific principles, and judicious selection of cotton seeds. I dare say there is more growing, ginning, spinning and weaving of cotton done in India than in any other Asiatic country, and the Indians ought to be careful of this great source of wealth and industry for their country. If the Indians are not cottonwallas they are nothing. Much of India's future prosperity depends upon the export and cultivation of good cotton, and I trust it will not allow this valuable industry to slacken or be lost for want of a little energy.—I am, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.
Broach, 18th February 1880.

"NOTIFICATION AS TO MODE OF PREPARING COTTON FOR SALE IN THE BARODA DISTRICTS."

"The cotton grown in the territories of this Government owing to some mismanagement (or improper manipulation) in regard to it is not of so superior a quality as it might (or ought to be) or as it could be wished. For this reason the price it obtains is rather less, and the cultivators suffer loss. Therefore some practicable suggestions that have been received from respectable Bombay merchants who are in a large way of business are hereunder notified:—

"2. Cotton seeds of a good quality should be carefully selected, and from the time they shoot or grow up, the cultivators should from time to time tend or nourish them carefully.

"3. The cotton produced near Broach is much better in quality than that grown in the Baroda State. Therefore it would be a very goo thing if the cultivators endeavoured to sow cotton seeds used in that part.

"4. It appears that in many parts of the territories of this Government it is a custom to keep kuppas for several days in a pit dug into the ground five or six hands deep. The kuppas, while it thus remains in the pit, absorbs moisture, and thereby becomes dingy or discolored, and of a dark hue owing to the rubbish of dry leaves with which it gets mixed up. It therefore seems probable that if the custom were discontinued good consequences will ensue. It would be proper to keep the kuppas if it is at all to be kept, under a roof or 'Dehela' (store room.)

"5. It also appears that small retail dealers and cultivators who grow kuppas and who raise money upon their products before the kuppas comes to maturity, they are generally to be found in Neriad, Raji, Padra, Pal and other small villages where kuppas of a course and inferior fibre grows—mix inferior kind of cotton with really good stuff whereby the cotton produced in this state comes to be viewed as of a low quality. This should not be done.

"6. Another suggestion to be also made is that kuppas should be cleaned or ginned in those gins or mills which may be fitted with new mechanical improvement as the cotton in those gins is the best and purest. The requisite brightness and purity cannot be obtained by having kuppas ginned or cleaned by gins of inferior order and antiquated by time, thus it makes a difference in price. The ginning mill in the town of Nulla in the Dabhoi district (the property of a Parsee gentleman of Broach) is said to be a good one.

"7. If the cultivators and merchants would act up to the suggestions hereinbefore mentioned, the quality and growth of cotton will improve, and it will fetch good price. Be it directed to the patels and talatees (clerks) of the towns and villages through the gracious Subashaib. This is to be read out and explained to all the cultivators. Dated the 26th Nov. 1879 in the Kartiksoodh 13 savant 1936.

Billiards.—On Tuesday night Messrs Roberts and Stanley gave the last of their Billiard Exhibition Matches, prior to their departure for Jeypur. A heavy down-pour of rain came on about the commencement of the match, but the atmospheric influences (to say nothing of the smallness of the "house") appeared to have no effect upon the ardour of the combatants, who entered with great spirit into what subsequently became a very interesting game. Mr. Stanley received 250 points from the Champion, out of a game of 1,000, and the latter at once commenced business by making a pretty little break of 40, which he supplemented with a 35, 68, 58, (with 9 spot strokes) 41 (10 spot strokes) and 99 (17 spot strokes) which brougt the game up to Roberts 463 to Stanley's 374. From this stage of the game, it looked like "all up" with Mr. Stanley, for his adversary's score stood 771 to his 535, when he made the break of the evening, a grand 202 (with 54 spot strokes) which brougt his account within 75 of his opponent's. There were no big breaks made after this, and though Mr. Stanley fought hard, he had to succumb to the superior skill of the Champion who won the game by 127 points. The spot stroke was struggled for throughout the game, in a most persistent manner. The judgment with which the players obtained, and the skill with which they executed that break, were the finest things we have ever seen in billiards. With an easy break of another kind before them they deliberately played a difficult stroke, and the red ball was in a pocket, and the players in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot, when they made this favorite stroke simply "by the yard."—*Englishman*.

MORE LIGHT!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had occasion a few days ago to travel on the G. I. P. Railway from up-country to Bombay. Before night fell the lamps in the carriages were lighted, but long before reaching Callian the lamp in my carriage went out. At Callian station, while walking on the platform, I noticed the lamp men on the carriage roofs doing something to the lamps, either changing them or relighting them, I did not notice which. What they did was, however, a perfect farce, for within five minutes of the train leaving Callian station my lamp went out again, of course leaving the carriage in perfect darkness. On reaching Tanna station I called out lustily for the lamp to be lighted or changed, and at last I got a porter to go on to the roof. He did not succeed in relighting it, and the signal having been given, the train started before he had time to get down. The porter in his fright screamed out to the guard, who fortunately heard him and stopped the train. I then beckoned to one of the station officials, told him that if the train were started without a proper lamp being put into my carriage, I would complain to the Traffic Manager. After a delay of some minutes, a lamp *full of oil* was at last found, and I had a good light all the way to Bombay. Conversing with a fellow passenger who is often travelling on the line, he told me lamps going out soon after they were lighted was a matter of frequent occurrence; he strongly suspected that there was bad management at the station where the lamps were put in; it was probably nobody's business to see that they were filled with oil, the lampmen stole the oil, and all that was done at Callian was that the lampmen there dabbed on a little spirit on to the lamp wicks, which kept them alight for a few minutes only. He also said that if I examined the train when I got out I should likely find not a single lamp alight.

On arriving at Boree Bunder station, therefore, I took the trouble to walk up and down the platform and have a good look at all the carriages. There were in all eleven passenger carriages not counting break vans, of (say) twenty-two compartments, and there were three lamps alight in the whole train!!! including the one which had been lighted at my request at Tanna station. Comment upon such a disgraceful state of things is needless. All I can say is that it reflects great discredit upon the otherwise excellent management of the company.

But while reform is needed in the daily management of the lamp department, all will agree with me that a greatly improved design of lamp should be introduced upon the G. I. P. Railway. Comparisons may be odious, but I must say that the B. B. & C. I. Railway officials have not thought it beneath their notice to pay a good deal of attention to the lighting of their carriages and stations, with the result that perseverance has brought success. They have invented a carriage lamp in every way superior to the G. I. P. article, having a bright reflector so arranged in the lamp that it is possible to read by it quite comfortably. Their stations also are will lighted. I do not say that the G. I. P. Railway authorities should adopt the design invented by their rivals, but that they should invent something a good deal better. I enclose my card.

Bombay, Feb. 20. LAMP.

THE RECENT BARODA FESTIVITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We were sorry to read in some of the papers of this Presidency that great disrespect was shown towards the native guests during the festivities held in honour of His Highness the Gaekwar's marriage. We wish to testify to the contrary, and hope that you will be good enough to publish this in your next issue.

From personal experience it can be said that we, as native guests, were treated courteously during the occasion, with due regard to rank and position. For this we feel greatly obliged to the Dewan Saheb. The management of the Hindu guests was entrusted to Rao Bahadur Gujanand Krishna Bhatvadeker, who, we are sure, tried his best to acquit himself to our entire satisfaction. Arrangements for our accommodation and comfort were all that could be desired. From the time of welcoming us to the station till the moment of our departure, he was kind enough to pay us every attention and gave us no cause of complaint as to conveyances, seats at the durbars, &c. &c.

At the durbar for the reception of "Ahir" the Dewan Saheb with his councillors was present to receive the guests and distributed "pan gulab" with his own hands, and said in terms of condescension that he felt himself highly gratified and honoured by their presence on this auspicious occasion. We cannot understand why, in the face of this fact, the papers should have given publicity to what was not correct. We repeat that the hospitality of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao has entirely satisfied us.

PREMABHAI HIMABHAI.
JAISHINGBHAI HUTTESING.
BHOLANATH SARABHAI.
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS.
Ahmedabad, Feb. 18.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

The *fiat* is at last out that the City Survey Office in this place must be closed in October next; and this is very welcome news for the city people here who considered the whole thing a great *zoolum*, and could not make out for what special sin it had been inflicted on them for more than five or six years. Wherever it has been the City Survey has been extremely unpopular. There has evidently been something radically wrong in the working of it, for people everywhere complained of being subjected to much worry and inquisition without any compensating return. Our new Collector is popularly credited with being instrumental in getting peremptory orders for its being finally wound up. It is not known whether the office will be abolished altogether after October, or whether it will be inflicted on any other peccant city in this Presidency. In any case this city will be glad to be well rid of it. In these hard times, Government cannot do better than abandon altogether a system of City Survey which is at once expensive and unproductive.

A collection is being made here for the famine in Ireland. Our Collector, Mr. Mackenzie, has issued a printed letter inviting subscriptions, which are flowing in, though I believe not very fast. A single frigid para to the effect that Ireland has claims upon India, because of the liberal assistance England and Ireland rendered during the India famine, is not likely to evoke a very hearty response. The charity which letteth not its right hand know what its left hand doeth is a tolerably scarce article in these days; and it may be taken for granted that the liberality of most people shows its mettle best under the spur of publicity. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that the Collector did not call for subscriptions at a duly appointed public meeting.

A recent resolution of Government has, I am told, created quite a scare among our educational bigwigs. The resolution is to the effect that all the primary and vernacular schools are to be taken away from the superintendence of the Educational Inspectors, and placed directly under that of the Collectors. The former will thus have inspection only of the High and Anglo-Vernacular schools. Whether this new move will prove beneficial remains to be seen; it may, however, be supposed that if made directly responsible for the progress of primary and vernacular education, the Collectors everywhere will evince greater care for the better management of these schools; whilst their greater influence in the villages will no doubt induce more numerous and regular attendance of pupils, whose diminished numbers in all parts of this presidency has evidently worked up Government to make the proposed change.

At the Female Training School here, the Misses Sorabjee have been appointed assistants to Miss Collett. They are both highly accomplished, and have had excellent training as teachers in England. The singing class at these schools has been particularly improved under their cultivated tuition.

A friend coming from Pahlunpur brings news that the shortline between that place and Aboo road is nearly complete, and will be opened to the public early next month. This will be a great boon to us Ahmedabadees who have to endure the very extreme of hot weather three months in the year. A short trip to Ancient Aboo will now be very handy, and it is to be hoped that some enterprising Parsee will start a tidy little Inn at the foot of the-hill with fit "accommodation for man and beast" and keep a good supply of tats and tanjans, for there will doubtless be a good rush of people Aboowards during the next hot months. The Pintos and D'Souzas as might safely take this hint and wend their way to "Majestic Aboo, shrouded in its cloak of mist" for the benefit of human kind in general and their own in particular. For there is very spare house accommodation on the hill, and as yet there is certainly no signs of a hotel there.

THE WAR.

The Persian correspondent of our Lahore contemporary at Kabul writing on the 10th February, in referring to the enquiry now being made by the British authorities into the losses sustained by the peaceable inhabitants of the city during the time of its reoccupation by the Afghan troops under Mahomed Jan, states that some of the Hindoos are greatly exaggerating the amount of the property plundered from them. It is believed, however, that the Barukzai sirdars have lost to the extent of some fifteen lakhs of rupees. The earthquake on the night of the 8th caused the death of five Goorkhas in the Bala Hissar, but only one man in the city of Kabul was killed.

Regarding the idea of establishing provincial governments in Afghanistan, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—The Government can find heaps of chiefs to start such a scheme with; but there are three things to be considered, when it has been started. *First*, how are they to be controlled and prevented from intriguing day after day with Persia, Russia, or one another? *Second*, how is uniformity of system to be secured? And *third*, how, if they misbehave themselves, or die, is the succession to these provincial headships to be regulated? If any one will answer these questions, we shall be glad to discuss the scheme as seriously as, under the circumstances, we may be able.

Of the Bombay Reserve Division now concentrating in Sind, the *Indian Daily News* writes:—"The artillery is weak, and there is no English cavalry. The infantry might form two brigades, thus—

1st Brigade—
2nd-11th Foot
3rd Bo. N. I.
9th Bo. N. I.
2nd Brigade—
2nd-15th Foot.
23rd Bo. N. I.
24th Bo. N. I.

But where is the divisional and brigade staff? What efforts are being made to collect the transport and trains for the division? Why does not the Government take advantage of the opportunity to unify the infantry weapon?"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "School," 9 p.m.
Gymkhana, Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion, 5 p. m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Gymkhana Sports, 4-15 p. m.
Dedication of new Methodist Church, Grant Road, 7-30 p. m.
Lecture, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute by Mr. Martin Wood, on "The Wealth of Nations," 8-30 p. m.

Prince's Dock.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 6 p. m. on Sunday last when three *padows* left and seven *padows* entered the dock for the transhipment of cargo.

The S. S. Clan Fraser arrived in harbour on Saturday night with a general cargo from Liverpool and the following passengers:—

From Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Target, and infant, Mr McNeil and Mr McKenzie

Dedication of the New Methodist Episcopal Church.—The dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Grant Road will take place this evening (D. V.) Sermon by Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D., from China. Services commence at 7-30 p.m. The public are invited.

The Fair near the Byculla Bridge.—The annual fair of Shree Mankeshwar Temple, belonging to the late Shett Hunsraj Karumsi Runmull, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at his garden, situated at Byculla, next to the G. I. P. Railway station, when the usual pyrotechnical works will be displayed.

Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.—We beg to call attention to the fact that the entries for these races close on Thursday, the 26th instant, and also that ponies are to be measured at the Gymkhana on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th instant, unless a certificate as to height is forthcoming.

H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.—We heard late last night that two companies of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders were under orders to proceed to Baroda by the early train this Monday morning, under the command of Lieutenant Davidson.

Theft.—Cassum Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of house-breaking and theft of a quantity of wearing apparel, valued Rs. 15, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Miguel Lazaro, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4, the property of his master, Mr. E. Stephens, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Making a False Charge.—Ramchund Gungadhur was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of making a false and groundless charge of criminal breach of trust against a woman, named Bhima, in respect of gold bangles, valued Rs. 96. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident.—Parbutti, woman, whilst looking out of a window of her house, situated at Colbatwaddy, on Sunday last, overbalanced and fell out on to the public road, from a height about 20 feet, and was seriously injured. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A Runaway Horse.—A horse belonging to one Shapoorjee Hormusjee took fright at a steam roller while passing along the Elphinstone Market Road, and bolted down Doongree Cooly Street, knocking down several persons on the way. Six persons were slightly injured and taken to the Gocu🇩dass Tejpal Hospital, where their wounds were attended to.

Bombay Widows' and Children's Pension Fund.—This fund appears to have begun well and is believed to be under none of the proprietary obligations to which insurance companies are mostly liable. Started on the principles of a self-supporting institution, open to all classes, it has unfortunately for the public not been made known beyond a few friends.

An Old Offender and his Accomplice.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Josquim Santan D'Sa and Josemary Fernand were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Prisoner No. 1 with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued Rs. 80, from Trinity Church, Sonapore, the property of Mr. J. Shepherd, of the B. E. S. Press, and prisoner No. 2 with assisting in concealing the same. They were both convicted. No. 1 was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to two months' similar imprisonment. The first prisoner was also yesterday convicted of stealing a black cloth coat, valued Rs. 15, the property of Mr. S. G. Smith, of the B. E. S. School, and was sentenced to a further term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death of Tatteea Topee's Brother.—It must be in the recollection of our readers that the brother of Tatteea Topee, called Bapoo Topee, (or Bulwuntrow) was at Poona, and filed a civil suit against Mr. Ragvindrow Rowjee Manday, a vakil of the Poona District Judge's Court, to obtain possession of a house belonging to his brother, Tatteea Topee and himself. He lost his case in the first class Subordinate Judge's Court, and afterwards appealed to the Judge of Poona, as well as to the Bombay High Court, but was again unsuccessful. The then Acting Judge of Poona, Mr. Philpotts, granted permission to Mr. Manday to prosecute the said Bapoo Topee for forgery and perjury while the latter was in Poona. When it was reported from Gwalior that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia had captured the miscreant Nana Sahib, our hero, without loss of time, made has exit from Poona. Ever since that time he was residing at Burmawuttee, and although warrants were issued for his arrest, he was, strange to say, not to be found. But it is now reported that Bapoo Topee paid the debt of nature at Burmawuttee about the end of December last, after strutting with some vigour on life's stage for a period.—*Poona Observer*.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT & CO.

The hearing of this case was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, being the twentieth day of the enquiry. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

Mr. Macpherson continued his address to the court on behalf of the insolvents, repeating that, although he agreed with his learned friend that section 51 of the Act was not a criminal section, he submitted that it was a penal section, and that therefore the strictest proof of the allegations of the opposing creditors should be given. The learned counsel said he would proceed step by step to discuss the various branches of his learned friend Mr. Pigot's arguments. And first, he strenuously urged that, in cashing bills at the Nagpore branch without railway receipts, there had been no breach whatever of the understanding come to between Mr. Moultrie and Mr. Lang. (Reads from Mr. Moultrie's evidence, the substance of which on this point was, Mr. Macpherson said, summed by Mr. Pigot in his second "Philipic oration" in this case.) Not only here was there no express agreement; but the whole of the evidence pointed to the reasonable and commonsense conclusion come to by Mr. Lang, that there was no obligation on him to refrain from asking Mr. Arbuthnot to cash bills at Nagpore without railway receipts. No doubt instructions had been received from the head office, but there was nothing to show that those instructions were in any respect strictly adhered to. It was perfectly futile to say that they were, remembering that Mr. Moultrie quietly received the railway receipts as and when Hormusjee chose to send them. Mere three independent, isolated, and long separated instances in which railway receipts accompanied bills would not establish that such was the rule. His Lordship would therefore see that there was no moral obligation on Mr. Lang to abstain from cashing bills without receipts. The learned counsel drew his Lordship's attention pointedly to exhibit No. 137 which corroborated the view he was now urging upon the court. The fact was that no importance was attached to railway receipts, which were listlessly allowed to come in just when, and in such amounts as, Hormusjee chose to send them. Mr. Lang knew very well that every one of the bills would pass through Mr. Moultrie's hands; and had there been a strict arrangement that they should be accompanied by receipts, it was very improbable that Mr. Lang would have consciously allowed the former to pass without the latter into Mr. Moultrie's hands. Under a penal section like the 51st, there should be a clear proof, not a mere suggestion or a probability. His Lordship's conclusion upon the evidence as it stood would, the learned counsel submitted, be that except upon two occasions Mr. Lang and Mr. Moultrie were not in communication about the transaction of business at the Nagpore branch; and that both treated the cashing of bills without railway receipts as a matter of no moment, the Bank looking only to the credit and high standing of the firm. If there was anything dishonest in Mr. Lang's mind, what could have been easier than to send to Allahabad where there was no question of railway receipts, or to have cashed bills, bought produce, and sold it again within twenty-four hours at Nagpore, Challisgaum, and other places? Mr. Macpherson's contention, broadly stated, was that Mr. Moultrie not only led Mr. Lang to believe that he (Mr. Moultrie) attached no importance to railway receipts; but further that he did not, in his own mind, care whether the receipts accompanied the bills or not. There was for these reasons nothing improper on Mr. Lang's part to ask that the bills be cashed without railway receipts. The learned counsel did not shrink from his Lordship considering the matter as a whole (as his Lordship had that morning expressed his intention to do) in connection with all that occurred at Nagpore. Dinanath was sent to Nagpore to inspect the accounts of the branch there, and there was nothing improper in Mr. Lang's directing him to serve a double purpose, that is, to cash bills and buy produce at the same time. Mr. Arbuthnot had not the slightest reason to suspect anything wrong with the firm, and therefore it was quite natural he should make no enquiries regarding Dinanath's presence at Nagpore. It was not possible on any principle to connect Mr. Lang with misrepresentations (if any were made) to Mr. Arbuthnot at Nagpore in the face of the evidence of Mr. Lang, Dinanath, and Hormusjee, that no verbal instructions whatever had been given by Mr. Lang. Hormusjee's evidence on the point was very material. It was to his interest, knowing that his case is still pending in court, to inculpate Mr. Lang; but, on the contrary, Hormusjee most distinctly acquitted Mr. Lang of taking any share beyond the credit letters in what occurred at Nagpore. Supposing this to be Hormusjee's insolvency, Mr. Macpherson was perfectly ready to join issue with his learned friend that any misrepresentations at all were made to Mr. Arbuthnot. Why should Hormusjee go out of his way, against his own interest, to deceive Mr. Arbuthnot with absolutely no inducement to do so, and with the man (Dinanath,) who might be supposed to be interested, standing by? It was not, until after Mr. Arbuthnot received intimation of his being removed that he first set up the story of misrepresentation implicating either Hormusjee or Dinanath. There was not a word about misrepresentation in the seven letters first addressed by Mr. Arbuthnot to Hormusjee. There was no charm about Mr. Arbuthnot; and after receiving the letter intimating his removal, it was clearly to his interest to blacken as far as he could both Dinanath and Hormusjee with the offence of having used misrepresentations to him. The manner in which he answered his (Mr. Macpherson's) questions was in the last degree unsatisfactory and shuffling. His whole fate, his future destiny hung in the balance as to how he came out of this case; and it was more probable that he concocted the memorandum in support of his own plea of misrepresentation than that Hormusjee, who had not the slightest interest in the matter, should commit deliberate perjury when he could easily get out of all his present difficulties by saying that he made those misrepresentations, simply because he was instructed by Mr. Lang to do so. The great improbability about the memorandum was that Mr. Arbuthnot did not mention a word regarding it to anybody until his return from England. If the document was in existence before he left for England, what more unlikely than that he should against his own interest hold his tongue regarding it all the time. These considerations, the learned counsel urged, should lead the court to the conclusion that no misrepresentations had been made to Mr. Arbuthnot either by Dinanath or Hormusjee. Upon the charge of false pretence, there was no reason (Mr. Macpherson said) why his client should not be acquitted in the most honourable manner. The learned counsel was most anxious that his Lordship should say—and there were sufficient grounds for doing so—that there was not the slightest proof of *mala fides* in the case; and the learned counsel would not be satisfied if the court, in giving its judgment, simply stated that the charges alleged against his client were not proved. (Shows by reference to the firm's books that large amounts were spent in the purchase of produce.) These payments showed that, about the time the monies from upcountry came, large amounts of produce were brought from day to day, and generally the amount of produce bought was in excess of the monies that came in. The Bank of Bengal had, therefore, no cause for complaint that the monies, obtained from it, were not applied to the purchase of produce. (Refers to the Bank pass books.) What the learned counsel urged was that the Bank had utterly failed to make out any arrangement which was capable of being broken, and for the breach of which Mr. Lang could be held liable either civilly or criminally. Mr. Lang was perfectly able to raise money in Bombay; and why should he go to Nagpore to perpetrate an objectless fraud? Mr. Balfour, in his evidence, said that the understanding with the Bank of Bombay was that the proceeds of the bills cashed should be applied to mercantile business. And the learned counsel said he had shown by the firm's books that they were, at the time the bills were cashed, engaged in legitimate mercantile business. From first to last, in everything in connection with these bill transactions, the conduct of Finlay, Scott and Co. was consistent with perfect innocence and good faith. Mr. Macpherson now proceeded to the next ground of opposition, the charges under section 50 of the Act, with reference to these, Mr. Macpherson urged that, after the explanations given by his client, Mr. Pigot should have withdrawn them most unreservedly, and should have expressed his regret for having lightly brought them against men who had occupied an honourable position, and hoped to occupy it again on the termination of this case. One of these charges was that the insolvents had fraudulently concealed the debt due to Vussonjee Joitha, and yet, having utterly failed to prove anything of it the opposing creditors had not had the good grace to express regret for having brought it. The fact was that, being most anxious to secure a conviction, the opposition had scrupled at nothing in their attempt to damage and blacken the character of the insolvents. It did not seem to matter to the Bank of Bengal have many characters they tried to blacken; and so, another attempt was made to blacken the character of Shapurjee, the Official Assignee's clerk. The whole of these charges of concealment, Mr. Macpherson said, were entirely shattered to pieces the moment the Official Assignee got into the witness-box, and yet, without the least regard for the good name of the insolvents or their character as respectable merchants, the Bank of Bengal had gone about most recklessly making charges of concealment and suppression of books on the information of an unscrupulous man like Pires, a discharged servant of the firm. All the books mentioned in the charges as suppressed were forthcoming or were accounted for; and so all the inuendoes and surmises of Mr. Pigot, studiously lingered upon for the purpose of vilifying and blackening the character of the insolvents, were scattered to the winds. So far as the charges of suppressing books, of withholding information, and of not giving candid answers were concerned, the learned counsel trusted his Lordship would treat them as utterly groundless—"cruel and unfounded" as had been remarked on a previous occasion. Of course Mr. Pigot was acting under instructions. It must have been noticed that, at every period he finished, he felt a relief at having gone through a portion of a task odious and painful to him in its nature. It would be a satisfaction probably to the board of directors to see the learned counsel's admission reported that Mr. Pigot, their counsel, had carried out to the letter (however repugnant to his feelings the duty must have been) the instructions given him to vilify and blacken the character of the insolvents,—instructions so thoroughly heartless and cruel that, at every step, he seemed to feel as though a deadly snake was creeping all over him with the venom of the inuendoes and surmises which he was instructed to utter against the character and honour of the insolvents. Mr. Macpherson trusted that the directors of the Bank would feel a satisfaction in having the envenomed language of their counsel engraved on tablets, and hanging those tablets round their necks. Proceeding to the charge of reckless trading, Mr. Macpherson argued that this charge had been as groundlessly preferred as any of the others he had already disposed of. The fact was that in 1872 the firm started with a clear capital of £10,000, raised with the assistance of the firm's friends. (Goes into details of the accounts.) It was very unfair of his learned friend to say that the firm started absolutely without capital, and with an inchoate release executed to Baring Brothers. Mercantile transactions were always conducted with some risk, and it was unfortunate that the transactions of Finlay, Scott and Co. resulted unfavourably. No misconduct of any kind, however, had been proved against the insolvents and none of the many creditors except the Bank of Bengal had seen cause to complain.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks at 5 p. m., at which hour the court adjourned until today.

THE CALCUTTA BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The concluding match in the billiard tournament came off on Monday evening at the Corinthian Theatre, between Messrs. Stanley and Shorter, each starting at 250 points. After the usual misses Stanley first scored with a small break of 16, followed by 11, to which Shorter responded with 44, including 13 spots, and 32, the game being called 327 to 288. The damp evening made the table very slow and the cloth sticky, so small bareaks were the order for some time, several strokes that would at other times have come off being missed for want of strength. The next break of any consequence was when Shorter ran up from 367 to 408, to which Stanley soon after responded with a prettily played 90, the game being then called 429 all. Shorter again crept away with a break of 62 which included 10 spots, and Stanley placed to his credit 78, including several first-rate cannons, and for the first time got the lead the game being called 538 to 524. Slow play was again the order of the day till Stanley put together a pretty 42, and nothing particular was done till the interval when the game stood 646 for Stanley to 605 for Shorter. On resuming Stanley was the first to get to work, and with two or three small scores got up 679 when Shorter got on the spot, and once more passed his opponent with a good break of 68 including 20 spots, the score being then 709 to 695. Shorter drew still further ahead until his score reached 801 to Stanley's 730, but the latter then began to pull himself together, and he rapidly advanced by small breaks to 758 and thence to 801, which latter included 10 spots. Shorter added some more small scores until the game was called 829 to 821, when Stanley again went to the front, and played two brilliant spot stroke breaks, running in the first from 833 to 939, and in the second going out and winning the Cup, Shorter's score being 868. The Cup, a very handsome one, made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., was then presented to Mr. Stanley on the part of the donor by Mr. Tapp.—*Englishman*.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

(Indian Daily News.)

When so many complaints are made as to the shortcomings of the police, there seems a natural presumption that there is something wrong about it. And, no doubt, there are many things about it that the public do not understand simply because they do not know. There are some sections of the public who are apt to be very exacting. They expect the police to be everywhere, and to do everything, whether strictly within their province or not. They raise a cry of "police," and if the illustrious Bobby does not spring up at the moment like a Jack-in-the-box standing on springs, the police are denounced as a useless incumbrance on the public, who smoke *hookahs* or eat lollipops as a sort of perquisite of their exalted office. No doubt the raw material is bad to begin with in many instances, and the opportunities and temptations to which they are subjected are too strong for the weakness of the flesh. Each avenue on the maidan is a veritable Great North Road to the liveried Turpins who stop carters frequently as they are returning to the city, and no doubt let them go for a consideration. These worthies may frequently be seen in suspicious proximity to cart drivers, with guilt written on their faces, if any European notices them suspiciously. There is perhaps no remedy for this, except sending out carters in the happy condition of *vacui viatores* who may whistle or sing in the face of highwaymen. Something might perhaps be done by having more inspection, but that means more cost, and does not necessarily imply increased efficiency. We would not imply that all the members of the force get fat upon their pickings, unless they are even greater than we suspect. How the case stands, we are not in a position to say. But we are informed that, as a rule, about fifty per cent. of the constables in the force are under five years' service. This implies one of two things—either the pay is too poor and the duty so hard and irksome, that men will not stay in the force who can get anything out of it; or the diggings are so rich that men can afford to retire after short service. [illegible] scarcely probable; but there is no doubt that some who get into the swing of making police service make it pay handsomely. As we have said, better [illegible] tion might do something, but the work of the insp[illegible] if properly done, is no sinecure. They have often [illegible] on duty for sixteen hours per day, or day and night [illegible] men must be exceptionally devoted to duty who can will stand that for years together. Some inspectors [illegible] favour or by some means, manage to avoid night duty [illegible] these cases are exceptional, and unless men are in [illegible] favour, there is very little chance of avoiding the [illegible] duty and long hours. Now, taking this to be the case, is it reasonable to expect immaculate police either in the lower grades or amongst the inspectors? The position is one of great temptation, and exceptional virtue is not to be expected for five or six rupees per month, when presented with opportunities before which even presumably good men fall. There is room for improvement in several directions, though it is difficult to say at which end it would be best to begin.

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CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER CONTEST OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

THE following is the result of the above match so far as can be ascertained from registers to hand up to Saturday last. More registers are expected. The first 15 are arranged in order of merit :—

Sergeant J Musmetz Sargent, Bellary	75
Sergeant Major Rogers, Naini Tal	74
Private W Clapp, Bellary	74
Lieutenant Peaker, Kirkee	73
Sergeant Green, Mooltan	72
Sergeant Brebner, Kirkee	72
Sergeant Nurie, Khandwa	70
Private Kendall, Khandwa	70
Captain Balderston, Naini Tal	70
Private Middleton, Lahore	69
Captain Pratt, Bangalore	69
Private Harrison, Sahibgunge	68
Private Murray, Jhelum	68
Private Harper, Saharunpore	68
Private Hill, Madras	68
Sergeant Huerst, Bellary	67
Private Paxton, Moulmein	67
Private Carraras, Khandwa	67
Sergeant Sullivan, Allahabad	67
Private Ellis, Allahabad	67
Captain Riekie, Lahore	67
Captain Bailey, Lahore	67
Corporal Wilton, Madras	67
Corporal Baker, Allahabad	66
Captain Johnston, Rangoon	66
Corporal Spooner, Calcutta	66
Private King, Lahore	66
Corporal Harris, Lahore	66
Private Linahan, Rupar	66
Sergeant Sage, Rupar	66
Lieutenant Harris, Umballa	66

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN.

THE Committee of the Indian Association, Calcutta, have received the following letter from Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., in reply to a communication sent to him by that body thanking him for having, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, lent his assistance to render the meeting at Willis's Rooms so great a success :—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th of December, 1879, and to express my own gratification that any efforts of mine on behalf of India should have met with your approval and that of other Indian gentlemen. I shall always take a warm interest in Indian affairs, and I shall be ready to do what I can, either in or out of Parliament, to obtain justice for the people of India. It is my intention early next session to bring forward before the House of Commons the question of popular representation in the Indian Legislative Councils, and of giving to the Indian tax-payers some control over public expenditure. Any petitions or any special information from Calcutta on this question would, of course, strengthen my hands in bringing the matter before Parliament. Representatives in the Indian Councils would be, I think, more easily obtained, and probably more useful when obtained, than representatives in the British House of Commons, and I have chosen, therefore, this mode of raising the question. I endeavoured to do so last session, but could not obtain an opportunity.

Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., who was also a member of the Committee of Arrangements, has sent the following reply to the Indian Association through his Private Secretary :—

Sir Charles Dilke has instructed me to acknowledge your letter of the 19th December forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the Town Hall meeting on the 3rd of September last. Sir Charles directs me to assure you that he is extremely pleased to find that any efforts which he has been able to make are so warmly appreciated by your Committee.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE PROJECTED AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE "Société de Géographie" of Oran (Algeria) have lately had M. Duponchel to explain his latest proposals with reference to the Trans-Saharan scheme. His conclusions were no doubt satisfactory to his auditory, since they were entirely in favour of what is known as the Western route (*route occidentale*), having Oran for its Algerian terminus. There are three ports competing for the terminal advantage of the railway—Algiers, Philipville, and Oran. The principal objection to the Oran route is its proximity and partial entry to Morocco and consequent danger and inconvenience therefrom, but M. Duponchel places against this the military advantages of the route, a fact which will no doubt have considerable effect with the French Government. Then there are the additional advantages of shortness and favourable points for crossing the Atlas range, to say nothing of what is perhaps the most important feature, viz., the population and consequent trading wants of such towns as Tlimen which it will encounter. Some interesting details were supplied as to the actual commerce of the desert. It seems that last year the caravans for supplying the oasis of Gourara with corn, wool, butter, salt meat and cheese in exchange for dates, haites, berme, spices, tobacco, &c., set out at the beginning of November, and returned at the commencement of January. They comprised 766 women, 323 children, and 2,450 men, conducting 9,540 camels. The previous year's caravans were even greater. Trade is carried on at the rate of two sheep, 30 fleeces, or two skins of butter, against one sack of dates; or one sack of dried beef, cheese, or corn against six sacks of dates. The caravans took from the coast goods to the value of 443,815 fr. (nearly £18,000), and brought back products amounting to 1,061,104 fr. (about £42,444), leaving a profit to the caravan of £17,289 fr., or about £24,689, less only 14,000 (£560) for loss of camels. M. Albert Rabaud at the Geographical Society of Marseilles affirms that the population of Soudan is nearly 80,000,000 souls, and that the population of the Town of Bida on the Niger is 80,000. In view of this we may conceive the answer to M. Duponchel's question: If a caravan can make £24683 in a journey to the Gourara, what could be made by a railway serving not only the Gourara, but Morocco, the Touat, the Tafilala, and the regions of Central Africa?

It would be hardly likely that such a rich prize as the Soudan would be given over to France without a contest, and before quitting the Trans-Saharan project we may glance at the rival schemes which have been suggested for bridging the desert. The first of these is the German, designed by Herr Rhoolfs, and given to the world in the *Mittheilungen Petermann*, (vol. xxiii., 1877, No. 9). Herr Rholfs proposes to start from Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, and run almost in a direct line via Mourzouk to Konka on the western shores of Lake Tchad, this last being the point to which the trade routes would have to converge. This line is about ninety miles shorter than the shortest French route, would be easy of construction, and would debouch in the very centre of the continent. The objections to it are that there is no port at Tripoli, and the construction of one would cost 6,000,000 (according to French engineers); the tribes whose territory would be traversed are not only inhospitable and hostile, but under no European influence whatever, whereas those on the south of the Atlas Mountains are under French influence up to Goleah; and that as a commercial field Lake Tchad is not comparable to the Niger. The most powerful support to the German scheme comes from Italy, where the Turin Geographical Society have energetically advocated it. Then there is the English scheme. English engineers have long hoped for the possibility of submerging the Sahara, but at the present moment this scheme is not believed to be feasible, and in lieu of it English interests in the Soudan are proposed to be protected by means of a railway uniting the Niger with the Saharan coast, or that of Morocco about Cape. July There is a good deal to be said in favour of this scheme from many points of view, but the surveys are not sufficiently advanced to justify positive conclusions being formed. Lastly, there comes the American scheme, which would unite the Niger with the coasts of Guinea by means of a railway running inwards from Liberia and penetrating the Soudan for about 800 miles.

In looking at the leviathan railway schemes which are projected for opening up the "dark continent" other than the Trans-Saharan, one is inclined to question whether the French are altogether justified in assuming that theirs is either the boldest or the most gigantic. That which seems as bold as any is the grand Anglo-Portuguese scheme for uniting Zanzibar, on the east coast, with Loando or Souho on the west. In speaking of Central Asian railways in a recent number, the *Spectator* said :—"Wherever the railway penetrates and can be reasonably well protected—not a very difficult matter where such slow speeds are required—its ultimate terminus serves as a new base, at which every kind of provision, even water, can be steadily collected, till the advancing army is ready for a new forward movement." What is here applied to military movements is equally applicable to those of commerce, and though the trans-continental railway be not constructed in its entirety, a start, however slight, will advance the base of operations from the coast line, where they are now placed to a nearer and more favourable point for tapping the wealth of the vast region described by Stanley and Cameron. It was the formation of a committee at Manchester some months ago to float this scheme that stirred up the French Government and engineers to take some definite steps to secure the monopoly of the Soudan. Although at first sight the trans-continental African railway may seem an impossibility for a long time to come, a brief glance at the real state of the case will demonstrate beyond all question that the construction of an extensive network of railways uniting the Zanzibar and Mozambique coasts with the Great Lakes is not only of easy accomplishment, but pretty certain to be carried out at no distant date. The first step and greatest would be to construct a line 500 miles long from some point on the east coast, about Zanzibar, to the extreme south of Lake Victoria Nyanza. This lake, like the others, is an inland sea with numerous navigable rivers flowing into it, and consequently an enormous tract of densely populated country would be opened up. A line of 150 miles would connect Nyanza with Tanganyika, which would give a water way of about 330 miles in length. Thence another line of 200 miles would conduct to Lake Nyassa, another navigable water-way of great length. Finally, a very short line would connect this last lake with the Chira and the Zambezi, whose navigable waters would give a water-way back to the sea. In all, the 400 miles of railway from Victoria Nyanza to the Chira would give a navigable water-way of no less than 1,300 miles, without including the Nile. When the density of the population is considered, Mr. Stanley having estimated the numbers of inhabitants on the borders of Lake Nyanza at 6,000,000, it will be found to be impossible to exaggerate the enormous value of the country thus opened by this comparatively small net-work to the operations of British commerce. It is perhaps easy to estimate the probabilities with regard to the continuation of the line to the west coast of the continent. The Portuguese Government have looked hopefully to the scheme, and have promised £1,600,000 towards constructing a railway to connect their settlements at Mozambique on the east coast with those of the Congo on the west. One thing is certain in connection with the line, viz., that it will require but little railway to complete the commercial route, for the great river Livingstone will undoubtedly (according to Commander Cameron) supply a navigable water-way from the near vicinity of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic.

In all the sub-equatorial African railways the Great Lake system is likely to be the central one. Dr. Atherstone has already proposed to the Royal Colonial Institute to carry the South African railways up to the mouth of the Zambesi; and it is in every way probable that the Portuguese will carry out their scheme for a railway between Lorenco-Marquez and Pretoria in the Transvaal, and towards which the Cortes have already voted £50,000. By the extension of the Cape lines to the mouth of the Zambesi, no great matter, the journey to the Cape would be amazingly expedited, and seeing that the telegraph is now nearly, if not entirely completed, the railway may be expected to follow soon. Beside these gigantic schemes all other African railway projects pale, and indeed all, or nearly all, depend upon or radiate from one or other of these two great schemes. At the Cape an extension to their existing 250 miles will unite Beaufort with Cape Town, and in Natal the railway will be carried into the Transvaal. In Algeria in the north the Trans-Saharan railway would lead to the construction of numerous lines, and in any case there is no doubt that vigorous steps will be taken to carry out fully the railway scheme set forth in the imperial decree of the 8th April, 1857, when on the recommendation of Marshal Vaillant six lines were adopted for the Algerian system. Without going further into more insignificant enterprises enough will have been said to foreshadow the next great development of British trade, which for a certainty will have Africa for its field. The iron and coal industries will probably be among the first to feel the effects of the new wave, but in a continent of inconceivable natural wealth and with a population estimated at from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 the market for British goods of all kinds is practically without bounds.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says :—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed? A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts,

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similiarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says :—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week,

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

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FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES or MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on a PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862........................£300,690
„ 1872........................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,502
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE Standard Office affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent,—nor by the recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

REVENUE.—The Revenue exceeds EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING PER ANNUM.

BONUS YEAR.—This is the Company's Bonus Year and all entrants before 15th November next will participate in the Profits for the five years to that date.

Copies of Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT
MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House Commission & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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